THE TIMES.

VOL. III.—NO. 22. MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1891. Price 5 cents

A. R. TURNBUL, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. OFFICE.—Corner Main and River Sts., Moose Jaw, Assa.

WM. GRAYSON, Barrister, Attorney Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moosejaw, N. W. T.

Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moosejaw Townsite

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, Notary Public, Etc. OFFICE.—Main Street Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

O. B. LYNCH, LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the North West Territories. Sales of Live Stock will receive special attention All orders promptly attended to. Office—High Street Moose Jaw.

H. C. ROBINSON, Grain and Commission Merchant. Agent for Paterson Bros., Woodstock, Ont., Manufacturers of Implements.

J. W. BRADSHAW, Contractor and Builder Sash and Doors made to order on short notice.

JOHN DICKENSON—Builder and Contractor, Plans and Specifications furnished. All work guaranteed.

BENJ. FLETCHER, Vetinary Surgeon, Graduate of Ontario Vetinary College. Over Ansable Block, to the rear of R. L. Alexander's Immigration Office. 48.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL—River Street—First-class accommodation for the travelling public. Commercial and Sample Rooms. JAS. OSTRANDER, Proprietor. Livery, Feed and Sale Stable in connection.

DR. P. F. SIZE,
SURGEON - DENTIST,
will visit Moose Jaw Monthly for the practice of his profession. Notice of days of visit will be given later.
Home Office, Scarth St., Regina.

NEW
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The undersigned wishes to announce to the people of Moose Jaw and vicinity that he has purchased the

Merchant Tailoring Business & Stock

of W. J. Law, and that he is prepared to guarantee satisfaction in his line, to all who favor him with their patronage.

ALL WORK DONE IN THE LATEST STYLES.
Perfect Fit Guaranteed.
Charges Moderate.
John Melhuish.

WRIGHT BROS.
BUTCHERS,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL,
Dealers in all kinds of
FRESH MEATS, ETC.
CAME IN SEASON.
Main St. - Moose Jaw.

McCORMICK & SLATER,
MERCHANT TAILORS
A Fine Assortment of
French, English, Scotch, and Canadian Woolens.
CLEANING A SPECIALTY.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
CHARGES MODERATE.
A call respectfully Solicited.
Next Door to T. W. Robinson. Main St.

JAS. McLELLAN,
Brick and Stone Mason!
PLASTERING A SPECIALTY.
A large supply of Plaster Paris Ornaments always on hand.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Jas. McLellan, Moose Jaw.

BREAD-MAKER'S BEST 5c
IS THE NAME OF A 5c PACKAGE OF
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

T. W. ROBINSON.

$8,000.00
Bankrupt - Stock !
— TO BE —
SLAUGHTERED
At - Annable's - Old - Stand !
— Consisting of —
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES.

We bought these Goods at HALF the Original Cost and will Give Bargains
FOR CASH ONLY !

T. W. ROBINSON.

CALL AND INSPECT !
— Our Special Lines in —
HARVEST TOOLS,
BINDER TWINE,
MACHINE OIL,
SAFETY BARB WIRE,
LANTERNS,
GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS.

Now Arriving Ex. S. S. Empress of Japan and Parthia, Direct Importations of
JAPAN, - YOUNG - HYSON - AND - BLACK
TEAS !
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
RAM LAL'S INDIAN TEA !
— FULL STOCK OF —
SUGARS,
MEATS,
PROVISIONS,
And All Other Staple and Fancy Groceries.

FLOURS !
OGILVIES' AND QU'APPELLE.
Oats, Feed Wheat, Chopped Grain, Bran & Shorts.
Have also received a Car Load of SALT for Dairy and Stock.

E. A. Baker & Co.

— GO TO —
MISS CLARKE'S
And see the Large Assortment of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
ULSTERS and JACKETS !
Manufactured in Germany.
Prices - Moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 1891.

THE CHINOOK WINDS.

No person, who has spent a winter in the western part of the Canadian North West, has failed to recognize the genial effect of the warm winds which in the depth of winter occasionally blow from the west, melting the snow, and bringing warmth where, a few hours previously, everything was bound in the fetters of the frost king. This wind is popularly known as the "Chinook," and even as far east as Moose Jaw, its effect is frequently felt. The wind derives its name from the Chinook Indians, a tribe of British Columbia Indians, across whose territory the wind blows before reaching the great plains on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains. The origin of the winds was for a long time a mystery, both to the aborigines and to the white settlers, but scientists have generally decided that it comes from the Karo Siro or Japanese Current of the Pacific. It is described as follows by an exchange :—

"Chinook is an Indian word which is difficult to translate literally, but it may be paraphrased by the English heart's ease. The wind, whose characteristics are so marked as to even arouse poetry in the breast of the Siwash Indian, is said by scientific authorities to come from the Karo Siro, or Japanese current, that runs parallel to the Pacific coast of the United States. This current, like the Gulf Stream, is an immense and fathomless river, pursuing its way and preserving its own individuality amid the measureless tract of waters which it traverses. It is, as in the case of its prototype in the Atlantic, of a different temperature from the rest of the ocean, and wherever it flows produces a marked modification in the climate. Karo Siro (blessing be on it!) is in fact the talisman whose magic contact makes the western country rejoice in an equability of temperature and genial ity of climate that is the wonder of the world. The blasting storms and blizzards of the winter and and the blistering heats of summer are alike rendered impossible by this wonderful Karo Siro and its "blessed Chinook."

THE BALLOT IN THE TERRITORIES.

Speaking of the ballot, the Regina Standard of Sept. 25th says :—

"The Standard is in favor of the introduction of the ballot. Every facility should be given in order that each elector may exercise the franchise fearlessly and conscientously.

Though the Lieutenant Governor is perhaps empowered to grant us the ballot, we feel that he is not the medium through which it should be introduced, and we are glad to find that His Honor also entertains a similar opinion, as shown by his reply to the Committee of the Territorial Branch of the Dominion Alliance, who waited upon him this week, requesting its immediate introduction. It is a matter of legislation, and according to constitutional usage, should emanate, not from the representative of the crown, but from the people's representatives. His Honor is, we understand, personally in favor of the ballot, and suggested to members of the late Assembly the propriety of its introduction. But that body—the direct representatives of the public mind—did not deem it wise to do so. If the public feel that blame attaches to our late representatives in respect to this matter, let their respective constituencies bring them to account, and let their defence be heard.

To show that this matter was within the power of the late Assembly we cite Sec. 5 of 51 Vic. Cap. 19 "an Act amending the North West Territories Act," which is as follows :—

"Until the Legislature of the North West Territories otherwise provides as it may do, the law in force therein at the time of the passing of the Act relating to the election of members of the Council of the North West Territories shall, subject to the provisions of the Act, apply to the election of members of the Legislative Assembly."

This Act was assented to May 22nd, 1888.

The Leader hopes His Honor will use his discretionary power "in the way public opinion demands he should." Apart from the bald assertion of our contemporary, what information has the Governor to show him that public opinion demands the ballot? It is highly probable that not more than a dozen members of the Alliance knew that he had the discretionary power referred to. Their Executive having heard of it acted properly enough in ascertaining His Honor's intention. They now see that his view of the matter is a reasonable one. If the people of the Territories are in favor of the ballot, as we hope they are, let them charge their next representatives accordingly."

We agree with our Contemporary in the above question, and believe that the ballot is the only means of getting the embiassed verdict of the people on any question, given them to decide. We also realize the position of His Honor in this matter, as the Assembly, the representatives of the people, have never declared in favor of the introduction of the ballot. If we are not to have the ballot at the approaching election, the people should see that the representative they elect will be in favor of its introduction at subsequent elections.

THE ORIGIN OF OUR PRAIRIES.

Within the last half century, the question as to how the prairies were formed was one which engrossed the attention of many able scientists. And, although they differ slightly in the minor details of their theories, yet they are unanimous in affirming, that our vast plains are the result of two primal causes, viz : glaciation, and the annual growth and decay of vegetable matter.

During the later stages of the earth's history there is every reason to believe that the northern part of our globe was covered with a vast sheet of ice, which extended, in our own continent, as far south as the valley of the Ohio. The period, when this state of affairs existed, is geologically known as the "Ice Age," and is supposed to have lasted from 25,000 to 80,000 years.

At this time the northern part of N. America was physically divisible into three leading features. In the East the Laurentian Hills—the nucleus of the future continent — extended from Labrador westward to the shore of Lake Superior, and then bending toward the North West, skirted the shore of what is now Lake Winnipeg and gradually decreasing in altitude continued till they reached the Arctic Ocean. On the West, the Rockies pushed their lofty ranges toward the heaven from North to South. Between these two systems of highlands extended a level plain, the foundation of our present prairie.

The climate of this region during thousands and thousands of years must have been very similar to that experienced in the Arctic regions of to-day. As a natural consequence great quantities of snow gradually accumulated, especially in the valleys of mountainous regions, where the precipitation would be greatest. In time immense glaciers of great thickness would be formed, which, following the slope of valley and plain, would slowly push their way south eastward from the Rockies and south westward from the Laurentian axis over the central plain, whose surface at the time must have been of unblemished whiteness. The effect of the movement of glaciers was necessarily to remove the soils and superficial deposits of the land surface, and in mountainous districts, to tear away masses of rock, which became imbedded in the ice. After the ice had attained its greatest development the land began to subside. The ice fields were carried down below the sea level, where they broke up and cumbered the sea with floating bergs. The heaps of loose debris, which had accumulated beneath the ice, being now exposed to the action of waves and currents, were deposited on the sea floor. The proofs of this phase of the Glacial Period are contained in the gravels, sands, stratified clays and erratic block, which rest on the underlying rocks and older till.

The next stage in the development of the prairie was the elevation of the land above the sea level and the gradual retreat of the glaciers consequent on a change of climate. The elevation seems to have begun in the West, where a broad strip of land now known as the "Third Prairie Steppe," was raised to an elevation of from 2000 to 4000 feet, being bounded on the East by the *Coteau de Missouri* or Great Coteau, which comprises the Dirt, Scratching, and Bad Hills. The "Second Prairie Steppe" next made its appearance above the waves of the inland sea. It has an average altitude of about 1500 ft. and terminates on the East in an escarpment consisting the Pembina, Riding, Duck and Porcupine of the Mountains. These hills formed the western shore of the now comparatively small lake that remained, which has since been called Lake Agassiz. In time its bed also made its appearance and is known as the "Third Prairie Steppe", or Red River Valley. Its width at the boundary is only fifty two miles, while its altitude is about 800 ft.

Probably contemporaneous with the formation of the prairies was the creation of the deep valleys of the Assiniboine and Qu'Appelle Rivers. Above Brandon the valley of the Assiniboine has a depth of about 200 ft ; that of the Qu'Appelle in places is equally as great, if not greater. Their width varies from half a mile to a mile.

As the waters fell from the 2nd to the 3rd Prairie Steppe, these rivers, which at that time must have contained a much greater volume of water than they do at present, cut their way into the glacial deposits of the higher Steppe in their endeavor to bring their bed to the level of the land below. During the post-glacial period, the Saskatchewan, whose source of supply was in part the melting ice of the retreating glaciers and in part a greater rainfall than we have now, evidently poured its immense volume into the valley of the Qu'Appelle and by means of it into the Assiniboine. The channel has since become blocked up at the head of the Qu'Appelle thus causing the upper part of the stream to seek a new outlet for its waters. The smaller river valleys as those of the Souris, Cut Arm Creek and Little Saskatchewan have probably a somewhat similar origin.

From the level nature of the plain, scientists have argued that the process of elevation proceeded very slowly, so that each of the steppes in turn must have been covered with extensive swamp areas. It was while this state of things existed that the second cause in prairie development came into play. It consisted in the annual growth and decay, for long periods of time, of grasses, sedges, and aquatic plants. This has given rise to a deposit of vegetable loam which has gone on increasing since the rise of the land to it present level, by the annual decay of the ordinary prairie grasses and perhaps of forest trees.

Reviewing these facts it will be seen that the surface soil of our prairies consists of loam derived from the accumulation of decayed vegetable matter while the underlying beds of clay, sand and gravel owe their origin to the erosive power of ice and the transporting power of water.

RANCHER TOM.

LETTER II.

MY DEAR FATHER.

I intended writing you but upon the receipt of your letter, I determined to purchase a team and get settled at once. Accordingly I proceeded to the ranche of Paul Jones a prosperous rancher to buy a suitable team, for I had learned that he owned some of the finest horses in the district. Paul is a decent fellow, and is highly respected by all the members of the community. Like the majority of the ranchers he is a confirmed old bachelor loving his pipe and his horse more than the maidens who bloom as prairie flowers in the west. Well I visited Paul's ranche one evening, as his men were returning from the corral where they had been breaking in some horses. I learned that these were the typical broncho busters famous in the history of the far west. I was told that they were large hearted men with a peculiar dialect of their own, and heroic in time of danger. Approaching one of them who wore a wide sombrero, silver mounted spurs, a revolver and knife. I accosted him with "Good Evening Sir !" Very respectfully he bowed and said "Its a fine evening you bet !" "You have hard work" said I. "You bet yer bottom dollar !" "You have some fine horses on the ranche ?" "You bet yer life." I was charmed with the easy manner and quaintness of the broncho buster and next morning requested him to show me a quiet animal suitable for a saddle horse. He threw his lariat over the head of a meek looking pony and placing upon him his Mexican saddle told me to try him. The men of the ranche were profuse in proclaiming the good qualities of the animal, and without any ado I sprang into the saddle. In an instant the docile beast bent his head toward the ground, raised his tail in the air, placed his feet together in a heap which caused his back to be drawn together like a cat when confronted by a dog. I sat perched in this lofty position quite secure, but filled with wonderment at the strange freak of the animal, when lo ! before I could utter a word he sprang into the air with a terrific bound coming down suddenly upon his feet which rebounded sending him as if he were a rubber ball into the air again. Incessantly and with the rapidity of a fire cracker he flew upward and downward as if he had wings, sending me up and down, sometimes in the air, sometimes on the saddle and then on the horse in very close proximity to his tail. All over the yard he hopped and I kept beating time in a very ungentlemanly manner on his back until unfortunately in an evil moment I missed my calculations and fell two inches outside of his tail. The moment I fell the unmannerly brute stopped his prancing, turned around and gazed at me with a sedate countenance. I thought I heard the sound of laughter emitted from the throats of the men, but when I came to my senses I found them fanning my face with their hats and mourning because of my misfortune. Upon enquiring the breed of the animal my friend told me that he was a quiet broncho, inclined slightly to lagging in which pleasant pastime he was apt to indulge when a tenderfoot got on his back. Bucking he said was a very healthy exercise, highly recommended by the medical profession as preferable to lawn tennis for cases of chronic, indigestion. Two days afterward I was able to ride slowly home. For the past two weeks I have been confined to my room, and am still under medical treatment for bronchocal spasms. This is a disease peculiar to the prairies and none but the doctors in these parts are conversant with the symptoms or are able to prescribe successfully for its treatment. The alarming symptoms appear only at night. Upon retiring my sleep was sweet and pleasant, but about midnight I was thrown into a terrible nightmare, which was repeated every night. It always assumed the same form until the ninth evening when having reached its height gradually it subsided and recovery was a question of a few days. As I lay apparently unconscious, suddenly I was thrown into the air, carried swiftly forward at lightning speed. It seemed as if a giant had taken me by the shoulders and dumped me a thousand times per minute upon the horn of a saddle, allowing me to drop upon the ground. The air was full of horse hair and pieces of horse flesh. Horses prancing, galloping, kicking, and rearing in endless confusion appeared before my eyes. When I awoke I lay upon the floor in a state of profuse perspiration with all my bones aching. When this fit passed away my mind assumed a state of vacancy, nothing being remember for several hours except the single word "Broncho." I have been removed to a quiet part of the city where not a broncho is seen, and in this state of rest, I am recovering. The plasters have been removed from my body, and I am now able to walk without the aid of crutches. When next I write you I hope to be able to relate more particularly some of my experiences in the country.

Your affectionate Son,
TOM.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

(CONTINUED.)

Saturday's proceedings were opened by a paper on "Phonics" by Miss Barnett, primary teacher in the Moose Jaw school. At the close of the paper Miss Burnett brought in a class of little girls and taught a lesson to illustrate her method of teaching. The paper and the lesson were highly instructive and much appreciated by those present.

After the discussion Mr. Lang read a paper on "Composition."

In the afternoon Mr. J. A. Calder read a paper on "Geography," which outlined a course for public schools.

The following resolution was unanimously carried :—"Whereas, At the last examination for entrance to High Schools and for Teachers' Certificates, some of the questions exceeded the limits prescribed by the Board of Education, and also that some of the questions were misleading and ambiguous, and not at all educational either in their nature or structure. Therefore, be it resolved that we, the teachers of the Moose Jaw district, in convention assembled respectfully urge the Board of Education for the North West Territories to take such steps as will prevent the recurrence of the above defects at future examinations, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of the Board."

After a vote of thanks was moved to the President, the convention adjourned.

CARON SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

On Friday evening last a musical and literary entertainment in connection with the public school, Caron, was given in the section house under the management of Mr. T. J. Wilson, the school teacher. The attendance was good, and a great deal of interest was manifested by the people of the district as well as some of the friends of Moose Jaw. To give a detailed list of the selections upon the programme is beyond the ability of your correspondent. The programme was a very long one and the selections were not only appropriate, but some of them were most excellent. Mr. R. L. Alexander in one of his happiest moods performed the onamous duties of chairman to the satisfaction of all present. One of the teams which went from town began the programme on the way by a series of hazy explorations among stacks of oats and wheat, but fortunately for themselves and their friends they reached the section house about two o'clock.

We had recitations, charades, songs and instrumental pieces. Addresses were given by Dr. McLean, J. G. Gordon and J. H. Ross, M. L. A. The proceeds of the entertainment were fourteen dollars which will be devoted to purchasing prizes for the school children.

"When"

Most people who read a paper would like to have it come to their hands without any typographical or editorial errors. This is quite possible, according to a contemporary, when all the following conditions unite together :—

1. When the contributor has written correctly.
2. When he has written the correct thing distinctly.
3. When the compositor has only to correct letters in the different cases.
4. When he does not take letters from a wrong case.
5. When he sets them correctly.
6. When the "reader" correctly sees error.
7. When the compositor corrects the "rough proof" properly.
8. When the "reader" reads the corrected proof attentively.
9. When the compositor corrects the second proof properly.
10. And when a dozen other circumstances work together to give

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

Wesley McDonald and two other men, attracted by a woman's cries, went to the house of a farmer named Kyne, near Port Huron, yesterday morning and found the man beating his wife. They stopped him and then Kyne got his shot gun and killed McDonald. The murderer escaped.

The monument to Louis Riel, which consists of an obelisk of red granite standing on a base of grey granite, was placed in position in Winnipeg on Saturday.

The township clerk of Sydenham, Ont., denies the story recently sent out that a number of women, in an excess ot religious fervour, removed their corsets and burned them in public.

Kingston grain dealers say a large quantity of grain in the surrounding section of country has been softened and greatly depreciated by the wet harvest weather.

News was received in Kingston on Monday of the death of Dean Lyster, which took place at his brother's house in Wales on the 2nd inst. The deceased was dean of the Ontario Diocese and rector of St. George's cathedral. The rectory fund of $3,000 a year will be divided between all the Anglican churches in Kingston.

A Grand Trunk freight train was derailed on Saturday morning near Fergus and the fireman, James Laing, killed.

The latest estimate places the surplus wheat in the Northwest at 20,000,000 bushels.

The first Royal Humane Society's medal ever given in Manitoba has been awarded to Willie McDougall of Birtle.

James L. Kellsby, a young Englishman, commited suicide in the immigration sheds at Calgary the other day.

The anthracite mines near Banff are to be operated this season, and coal will be sent from them to Winnipeg this winter.

The Anglo-Canadian trade for the month of August shows a decrease as compared with the returns for August last year.

It is announced that the Government has decided not to permit the importation of United States cattle for slaughter in Canada.

At a banquet to the electrical delegates in Montreal on Friday evening, Lord Stanley made a speech which aroused great enthusiasm.

It is believed in Winnipeg that the Grand Trunk will enter the Canadian North-west via Duluth and Winnipeg.

The fishing smack Georgiana of Yarmouth, N. S., has been towed into Halifax harbor. She was capsised in Sunday's gale and the crew of sixteen hands all lost.

A laborer named Bouchard has been found dead in his room in Sherbrooke, Que., and his wife is under arrest on a charge of having murdered him.

Work has been begun on the Brandon and South-western railway, which will run from Brandon south to the boundary and into the Turtle Mountain coal mines.

The Great North-West Central Railway Company has caused a writ to be issued at Osgoode hall, Toronto, claming $500,000 damages from Mr. A. Charlebois, contractor, for non-completion of fifty miles of the company's line from Brandon north-westerly.

The Dominion Government has decided that the Jewish refugees who arrive in Canada must be cared for by their co-religionists, or failing this, the steamship lines which bring them over will be compelled to take them back again.

The difficulty in connection with the Russian refugees who were brought to Montreal by the ss. Oregon was settled by a citizen of that city subscribing $500 towards their relief. It was decided to use the money in paying the railway fare of the refugees to Winnipeg, Western Ontario, and the States.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Alexander Esson & Co., corn brokers of London, have failed. Liabilities, $1,870,908.

The Free Education Act in Britain is said to be inducing an improved attendance at the schools.

The Jewish Colonization Association has been registered in London; capital, £2,000,000 in £100 shares.

A steam launch carrying non-union labourers from Dublin to London was sunk on Friday by the steamer Albatross in Lough Foyle, and fifteen persons were drowned.

The weather in England has suddenly changed for the better, and the farmers are said to confess that after all the damage has not been so very serious.

The inhabitants of several towns in Galway have joined in an address to Chief Secretary Balfour expressing their gratitude to him for the timely measures of relief which he inaugurated.

A serious outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia is reported in Cumberland, and it is feared the valuable pedigree Shorthorns belonging to Sir Wilfred Lawson, M. P., are infected. The cattle already slaughtered are valued at $52,500.

Lord E. E. Stewart Gorden, brother of the Marquis of Huntly, and heir to the marquisate, has been declared a bankrupt. He has unsecured debts of $81,900, and assets of $7,630.

Returns show an immense decrease in crime in Great Britain in the last quarter of a century. In 1864 there were 2,800 convicts in the various penal institutions. In 1890 there were but 729. Since 1882 eight prisons have been converted into other uses.

At the Trades' Union Congress in Newcastle on Wednesday a resolution was adopted declaring that the eight-hour law should be enforced in all trades and occupations, except where a majority of the organized members in any trade or occupation protests by a ballot vote against the proposal.

The physicians in attendance upon Cardinal Manning have advised him to cease work, and it is expected the Pope will shortly appoint a coadjutor. Cardinal Manning is now 83 years of age.

UNITED STATES.

Fred. Willy, aged fifteen, shot and killed his half-brother, John Packer, in Platt, Kan., on Saturday.

William Wetzel, of St. Louis, Mo., has become imbecile from cigarette smoking.

Forty head of diseased cattle were found in a consignment which arrived at New York on Friday from England.

William Lampstromp, aged 60, fatally shot his wife in Chicago on Saturday, and then killed himself.

George White, an aeronaut of Chicago, fell with his balloon into the Hudson River the other day and was drowned.

One of the Jewish refugees which landed in New York last week was discovered to have $10,000 in his possession.

M. T. O'Brien, Supreme Treasurer of the Catholic Knights of America, is missing, and it is reported he is $25,000 short in his accounts.

The New York Central railway has run a train from New York to Buffalo, maintaining a mile a minute the whole distance. The fastest mile was made in 48 seconds.

John M. S. Peebles, son of a wealthy London banker, went swimming at Portland, Ore., on Sunday evening and in diving in six feet of water broke his neck.

Li Hung and a negro named George Massler had a prize fight at Peoria, Ill., on Sunday, and the Chinaman whipped his opponent to a standstill.

The marine inspectors at Detroit have just issued their first license to a woman as master of a steamer. It was to Mrs. Celia Person, of the small passenger steamer Florence C., of Alpena.

The death rate from cholera among the pilgrims to Mecca has been unprecedented. The authorities estimate that 11,000 pilgrims died during the season.

Edward Doyle, aged 20, was shot with slugs by Rev. Father Bartholomew, of St. Joseph's theological seminary, in New York, on Monday. Doyle and some others made a raid on the vineyard of the seminary and refused to leave when ordered to do so. The priest was arrested.

M. B. Curtiss, the actors, better known as "Samuel of Posen," shot and killed Police Officer Grant in San Francisco on Thursday night while the latter was trying to arrest him. Curtiss was arrested.

John F. Cox, said to have been formerly a professor in a Canadian college, threw himself out of a third-storey window at Lynn, Mass., on Wednesday night and broke his neck.

William S. Hollingsworth, who is known in Brooklyn as a quiet citizen and a regular church attendant, and who passes his nights in New York as treasurer of John Daly's gambling resort, is accused of embezzling over $60,000 from his employer.

The U. S. minister to China has reported another riot at Ichang, on the Yang-tse Kiang river, and that an establishment o American missionaries has been destroyed. The U. S. warships Charleston and Petrel have been ordered to Chinese waters, and the situation is considered grave.

IN GENERAL.

Fitzsimmons, who was in jail at Pittsburg Pa., awaiting trial for the murder of Detective Gilkinson some time ago, has escaped from the prison. Fitzsimmons was said to belong to Brockville, Ont.

Over 2,000 persons are reported to have perished in the floods now devastating Toledo in Spain.

Enormous sacks have been placed in the Kazan cathedral for the receipt of scraps of food for distribution in the famine districts of Russia.

M. Jules Grevy, formerly President of France, is dead. He was born in 1807.

Hundreds of lives are reported to have been lost in Wednesday's earthquake in San Salvador. Further shocks are expected.

Three hundred and fifty-four houses have been destroyed and 600 persons killed and injured in the recent floods in China.

The destitute Russian peasantry are committing all kinds of excesses, preferring imprisonment to starvation.

The oyster beds on the Atlantic coast are becoming depleted owing to the reckless fishing of recent seasons.

It has been found that 200 Mormon missionaries are working in Great Britain and Scandinavia.

Russian mothers expose their children to diphtheria, preferring to see them die of disease rather than starvation.

Owing to the impoverished condition of the Russian nobles, 374 of their estates will be sold by auction in October under foreclosure by the State bank.

In West Borneo the Dyaks and Malays have been engaged in serious fights. Famine prevails and this is believed to have caused the trouble.

A despatch from Batoum says eleven shipments of war stores have traversed the Dardanelles this year, including heavy guns for the fortification of Vladivostock.

It is reported that Emin Pasha's supplies have been cut off in East Africa by slave traders, and that his command is in a perilous position.

ONE HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR.

A Locomotive that is Expected to Pull a Train at this Awful Speed.

"If the new engine I am about to have constructed is not capable of making 100 miles an hour I'll give her to the first person I meet."

This statement was made the other day by Mr. Jackson Richards, the master mechanic of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, who was exhibiting to a party of deeply interested persons the drawings for a locomotive which, if successful, is almost sure to revolutionize the construction of the high-speed locomotives. Mr. Richards has been working on his latest invention for the past ten years, and a few days ago the drawings were completed and the patent was applied for. If the new flyer is as successful as experts predict she will be it is more than likely that the time between Philadelphia and New York, a distance of 100 miles, will be made in less than an hour.

In outward appearance the new locomotive will not differ materially from the speedy engines now used on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad between that city and New York. The peculiarity of construction lies in the fact that instead of the two cylinders as used at present there will be four. One cylinder will be located on each side of the locomotive frame as at present and the other two will be cast in what is known as the cylinder saddle. The inside pair of cylinders are to be in one piece, and will lie on an angle. The outside cylinders are to be horizontal as at present. The four cylinders will entirely overcome what is known to engineers as the dead centre, and the engine will be perfectly balanced without any counterbalance in the wheels. This latter improvement will, to a large degree, do away with the vicious pounding which has proven so destructive to modern roadbeds. The perfect balancing of the engine will be largely due to the working of the two cylinders so near her centre, and these same cylinders working as they do from such a central point of vantage, will help out in the matter of speed to a great degree.

According to the experts who have examined the drawings the valve motion is perfect There will be four valves—one to each cylinder and they will be operated by two links, the same as now used for two cylinders. The engine is designed to be built on the Wooton fire box, the same as is now used on the famous "206," which made a mile in the remarkable time of 39 4-5 seconds on Aug. 27. The ordinary speed of the destined world-beater will be eighty-five miles an hour.

Jenny Lind's Voice.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis is one of the few living musical authorities who can boast that he heard the famous Jenny Lind in her prime. Here is what he says about the Swedish nightingale's marvellous voice:—"Mendelssohn, who had heard everybody, said she was the greatest artist he had ever known. Sontag, whose voice was said to be naturally rounder and fuller, praised her to the skies. Lablache thought her incomparable. In listening to one of her wonderful cadenzas on a certain occasion the open-mouthed band were so electrified that they forgot to come in, and Mendelssohn, who was wielding the baton, instead of getting into a rage, burst out laughing. The hardened old maestro, Guhr, at the close of a scene in 'Somnambula,' threw away his stick and burst into tears, and tears were often seen streaming down Balfe's face when he conducted the 'Figlia del Regimento' at Covent Garden. Her shake held people breathless; her 'voix voilee' seemed to carry them up to the stars. I remember her singing Sullivan's setting of George Herbert's 'Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright.' The dream-like echoes of the notes still linger in my ear; it was something unearthly—far away; like the cry of a wild bird lost in the sunset. To say that she had a soprano 'dramatico' and soprano 'sfogato' in one—that her compass extended from B below to G on the fourth line above, may be very true, but Queen Victoria said the best thing when she declared that the 'charm' of Jenny's voice was 'quite indescribable,' and so we had better leave it alone."

Earthquake Shock at Victoria.

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 30.—The steamer Princess Louise has returned from the northern canneries with 9,000 cases of salmon 5,000 cases of which will be shipped to England by the barque Callao.

Victoria was visited by a sharp shock of earthquake about 3.40 this morning. Although no damage to property was sustained, the shock was felt all over the city. It lasted about seven seconds.

What animal is the most like sausage?—The ground hog.

CHINA'S NAVY.

Its Growth During the Last Ten Years and its Present Efficiency

It has been surmised that the somewhat cool and quiet way in which China has lately received the reproaches directed against her by the Western powers, on the score of the Yang-tse-Kiang riots, may be due partly to the confidence which a greatly improved military and naval establishment inspires. In her fleet, especially, the Middle Kingdom has made remarkable progress within the last ten years. It seems but a short time since she was relying on junks with ridiculous armaments, but the recent visit of Admiral Ting's squadron of half a dozen modern war ships to Yokohama created a profound impression there by its efficiency.

Among the first efforts of China to procure a modern navy were her purchase in England of a fleet of gun boats of about 1,350 tons displacement each, and her construction of others at Foochow. Then she contracted with the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company at Stettin for two steel cruisers having a speed of about fifteen knots and carrying two 8-inch and eight 4½-inch Armstrong guns. But more important were the vessels built for her by the Stettin Works, called the Ting Yuen and Chen Yuen. These were armorclads of 7,400 tons displacement, carrying 14½ inches of compound armor at the water line. They are said to have a speed of fifteen knots. They have double bottoms and steel protective decks, and their powerful batteries include four 12-inch Krupp guns, protected by an armored breast work and two smaller Krupps. They are also furnished with eleven Hotchkiss cannon and tubes for Whitehead torpedoes.

The Tsi-Yuen, also built at Stettin, is a twinscrew steel cruiser of 3,200 tons displacement, having a speed of fifteen knots. She has two 8½-inch and three 6-inch Krupps in her main battery, with a secondary battery of Hotchkiss revolving cannon and Whitehead torpedoes.

Two English protected cruisers, built at Elswick, the Chih-Yuan and the Ching-Yuan, have a displacement of 2,300 tons and attained an average speed, in their trial trips, with all weights, batteries, and crew aboard, of 18½ knots. They are fitted with triple-expansion engines, are coal protected, have double bottoms, and a bunker accommodation of 450 tons. Their armament consists of three 8¼ Krupps and two 6-inch Armstrongs, protected by splinter-proof shields. They carry eight 6-pounder rapid-fire Hotchkiss guns, six Gatlings, and four torpedo tubes. They have conning towers of 3-inch plates, a complete electrical outfit, and, in short, are among the best equipped vessels built in England in their day.

A pair of Chinese war vessels deserving special notice are the King Yuan and the Lai Yuan, armored ships, built by the Vulcan Works at Stettin. They are double-bottomed steel vessels, with compound armor, having a maximum thickness of 9½ inches at the water line and decreasing to about five inches below. They carry each two 8¼-inch Krupp guns in the bows, mounted *en barbette*, and surrounded by an armored breastwork and two 6-inch Krupps, while the secondary battery contains two Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns, five revolving cannon, and four torpedo tubes.

Still another pair of modern vessels are the steel cruisers Yang Woi and Tchao Yong, of 1,350 tons displacement, built at Elswick and having 2,400 horse power, the former of which reached a speed of 16.2 knots and the latter of 16.8 knots on trial. They carry a good battery of Armstrong guns. The construction of these vessels was followed by an order to the Stettin Works for two large coast defence ships.

Last year, at the Foochow arsenal, the armored coast-defence vessel Ping Yuen was completed. She is 100 feet long by 40 beam and 16 draught, and of about 2,600 tons displacement. She has triple-expansion engines of about 2,400 horse power which give her, however, only the disappointing speed of 10½ knots at the maximum. But she has a belt of 8-inch armor at the water line and a 2-inch protective deck. She carries a 10¼ Krupp gun forward protected by a 5-inch breastwork, and two 6-inch Krupps amidships, besides eight rapid-fire guns in the secondary battery and four torpedo tubes. At Foochow this year two torpedo gunboats, the Kong Hi and Kong Bui, of about 1,000 tons displacement, have been under construction.

The yard at Foochow is indeed one of the most remarkable signs of China's naval progress. Founded twelve or fourteen years ago on the Min River by a French officer in the Chinese service, it was supplied by degrees with docks, rolling mills, machine shops, and, in fact, all the appliances for naval construction and repair. During the last half dozen years it has been turning out war vessels of various sorts and sizes, although, as has been seen, the principal vessels of the Chinese navy were obtained in England and Germany. China also supplies herself with heavy guns as well as ships, and her factory at Kianguan is now building steel breech-loading rifles up to 13 inches calibre, which is as high as our own gun factories have gone. The steel for these guns is rough turned in England and sent to the factory.

It must be confessed that the Chinese navy has never distinguished itself much in action. During the war with France in 1884 one of its principal fleets was utterly destroyed by Admiral Courbet in the Min River fight. Fully a dozen vessels, ranging from 3,400 down to 300 tons, were destroyed there and at Sheifoo, the remarkable features of the French attack being the blowing up of vessels by torpedo boats and the great destruction of crews by Hotchkiss revolving cannon. But, of course, it is not supposed that China would be a match for even the smaller part of the naval force of France. Besides, the vessels then in action were her earlier ones, whereas most of the powerful ships just described, some of which secured the admiration of Count Katsu of the Japanese navy in their recent visit to Yokohama, are of late date. The personnel of the Chinese navy has also no doubt been greatly improved since 1884, under the instruction and training of Admiral Lang, a Captain of the British navy who was allowed to serve in China, and until recently was Commander-in-Chief of its navy. Other English and German officers have contributed to the improvement of China's navy, in which many of them have found employment, while the young Chinese officers have been carefully instructed in European naval schools, although China has a training institution of her own at Foochow.

At all events such a squadron as Admiral Ting's must have formed a striking contrast during the recent troubles with the squadron of Admiral Belknap. This consisted of three small vessels—the Alliance, a wooden craft of 1,375 tons and six small guns; the Palos, of 420 tons, armed only with howitzers, and the Monocacy, a worn-out paddle-wheel craft of 1,370 tons and six guns. Indeed, only the two former were in Chinese waters during the troubles, while the latter remained in her glory at Yokohama, where she formed a remarkable object in comparison with Admiral Ting's squadron cruising there. But with the Charleston now assigned to the Chinese station, our country will at last have one modern ship of good speed and efficient guns to represent her there.

Against Alien Labor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Superintendent Owen, of the Bureau of Immigration, was to-day informed that the New York Central Railroad Company had directed the dismissal of all its alien laborers. This means those laborers who work on the road and whose residence is in Canada. The agents of the treasury department have had considerable trouble in preventing violations of the alien contract labor law by Canadian laborers who work on railroads crossing the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and by Canadians who come to the United States and work by the day in shops and then return home at night. The officers of the department are pleased at the action of the railroad company.

Gladstone averages about $1,000 pay for every newspaper or magazine article he writes.

LABRADOR'S GRAND FALLS.

The Rumors of Stupendous Waterwork that Led to the Recent Expedition.

The expedition to the Grand Falls of Labrador has been successful, and the mystery, which only two years ago was the subject of extended debate in the Royal Geographical Society of London, is at last cleared up. The expedition to the Grand Falls was suggested by articles appearing early this year in a geographical magazines calling attention to the remarkable stories told about them, and asking for volunteers to visit Labrador and learn the truth about the Grand Falls. All the information we had concerning them was derived from two white men and the Indians of Labrador. The Indians have always declared that the falls were haunted, and they have avoided them, believing that they would die if they looked upon them. Two white men who saw them were Mr. Maclean in 1839, and Mr. Kennedy who over thirty years ago, had charge of a Hudson Bay post in inner Labrador, Maclean was stopped by the falls as he was ascending the river.

Three years ago R. F. Holme went from England to visit the Grand Falls. He organized a little party to accompany him, and ascended the Grand River within about fifty miles of the falls, when he was compelled to return on account of the failure of his provisions.

The falls were said to tumble over the edge of the lofty plateau of inner Labrador. Prof. Hart had estimated that the inner Labrador plateau was considerably over 2,000 feet high, from his deductions and from the reports of Kennedy and Maclean it was inferred that the falls were upward of 2,000 feet high. Holme placed much confidence in the accuracy of this information, though geographers were skeptical about it. They will not be surprised that the present explorers have found the falls to be of less magnitude. The final plunge of the river, where it contracts to a width of 150 feet, is only 200 feet but a series of rapids above the falls carries the water down for 500 feet, so the river has a total fall of 700 feet from the Height of Land to the canon into which it drops.

The falls are said by the present explorers to afford a magnificent spectacle, and if they were only more accessible they would be among the great natural attractions on our continent. An immense volume of water pours over the edge, and the drop of 200 feet makes a waterfall that is surpassed in few parts of the world. These falls are about 250 miles inland, not very far from the intersection of the fifty-third parallel of north latitude with the sixty-fifth meridian. The best way to get to them is to ascend Hamilton inlet, and then the rapid Grand River, which empties into the inlet. The plucky explorers solved the problem, though they had a hard time of it, being so unfortunate as to lose their boat and one cache of provisions by fire. They were therefore reduced to very short rations, but they survived their hardships, and all geographers, as well as the public generally, will be very much interested in the news they have brought home.

British Traders and Foreign Superstitions.

According to the testimony of several delegates to the Orientalists' Congress which has just been in session in London, England, British traders have not displayed that shrewdness in pandering to the whims and superstitious notions of the eastern peoples that has characterized their commercial dealings elsewhere. Thus it is stated that while the people of China are strongly averse to certain colors, considering it unlucky to have anything to do with them, British traders persist in wrapping certain of their goods in the hated hues, a practice which greatly interferes with the sale of the goods. This indifference of those who deal with the east is all the more remarkable, seeing that the manufacturers and traders who cater for the South American trade have adopted a policy the very opposite of this. Indeed so careful are these to meet the prejudices of the natives in the matter of color, style, etc., that they have agents specially appointed to make enquiries of the people so that they may carry on their business with greater intelligence and profit. This thoughtfulness was highly commended by a writer in the *North American Review*, who a few months ago criticized the stupidity and indifference of the American manufacturer on consulting his own notion of what ought to be instead of profiting by the example of his British competitor and adapting his goods to the tastes and preferences of his customers. That this is the common sense method seems so plain that the wonder is that any person can be found to disregard it. And yet, so high an opinion have some people of their own notions of things that they would impose them upon all others *nolens volens*. Such egotism generally meets its reward.

A TRAVELLER'S SUICIDE.

Alexander M. Liddell Winds Up a Debauch by Cutting His Throat.

A Halifax dispatch says:—The body of a well dressed man between 30 and 40 years of age was found in the woods at Windsor Junction this afternoon with his throat cut from ear to ear. Letters found on the body showed it to be that of Alexander M. Liddell a well-known commercial traveller. He had been on a prolonged spree for three weeks, had been dismissed from his employ and was returning to Halifax. His last words to his wife in going away were: "Don't worry about me; I shall come back with a new record." Immediately afterwards he went on a terrible drunk. He had been given chance upon chance, and, ashamed to meet his family and employer he sought refuge in suicide. His wife belongs to a wealthy Prince Edward Island family, but he squandered her means. His brother, also a commercial traveller, suicided by cutting his throat in Montreal five years ago.

Unsafe Buildings.

It is not a pleasant thought to contemplate that for the sake of gain any person could be induced to scamp his work when by so doing he endangers the lives of scores of his fellow beings. And yet this is the only reasonable conclusion one can come to concerning those responsible for the New York building, whose collapse a few days ago resulted in the death of some fifty persons engaged in the building. At the preliminary trial before the District-attorney abundant testimony was brought out to show that the building was known to the inmates to be unsafe. Certainly one or two of the renters and the builder denied any knowledge of this fact, or that they ever felt the vibration of the structure. But against this negative testimony stands the positive statements of many others that they had felt and been alarmed by it. One of the tenants swore that he thought the building very weak. "It often shook and scared me, but I did not think it would fall in all at once," was his declaration at the trial. It was also stated that the globes on the chandeliers were some times "shaken off and broken." It will be a crying shame, and an outrage upon society if those responsible for the proper construction of the ill-fated building should be allowed to go unwhipt of justice. Never were criminals more guilty or more clearly deserved their punishment.

A Portrait of the Queen for France.

Le Temps publishes the following from Portsmouth:—'It is stated that her Majesty the Queen of England is having a magnificent portrait of herself prepared, which she will hand personally to M. Waddington for transmission to the French Government. The portrait will be placed in a frame containing the blended emblems of France and England, and will bear an expression of personal goodwill towards France and the President of the Republic written by the Queen herself."

Appreciative.

Miss Rhapsody. "You are fond of music, Captain?"

Captain Barnes (of the Toronto Field Battery). "Well, yes; in fact, I think I may say I like noise of any kind."

To Preserve Wooden Posts.

Many a farmer loses money that ought to be in the bank through not knowing how to preserve wooden posts. The post should be bored with an inch and a quarter auger from the butt to a distance that will be six inches above the the ground when the post is set. Then char over a good fire for a quarter of an hour, so as to drive all moisture out of the heart of the butt through the hole bored, fill the hole with boiling coal tar, and drive in a well-fitted plug, which will act as a hydraulic ram, and force the tar into the hot pores of the wood, which will thus become thoroughly creosoted, and last sound for twenty years instead of four. As in ordinary cases, a four-inch post should have one hole in its center; six-inch, two, side by side, eight-inch, three; 12-inch, four. Posts which are already in the ground may be bored diagonally, filled up with hot tar (in the dry summer time,) plugged up and repainted.

A Questionable Advantage.

Lord Houghton said of himself: "Having no duties to perform, I am obliged to put up with pleasure." People are said to be in "easy circumstances," and "well off," when they have not to work for a living; but this is a very questionable advantage. The "pains and penalties of idleness" soon teach us that we are really bad off, and in by no means easy cirumstances when we have nothing to do. But, indeed, it is impossible to do nothing. We must either work usefully or do mischief. Now, as it is not every one that can invent useful work for himself, it is far happier for us to have some necessary employment. Recreation after work is good, but "a life of pleasure is a life of pain."

The elections in Chili to take place on Oct 18th for the Presidency and members o Congress will be held upon the plan of universal suffrage.

Thrashed a Man Twice His Size.

The other day a small, harmless looking man entered New York street car, and accidentally trod on the toes of a six-footer. He apologized, but the six-footer wasn't satisfied. He talked for some time, and finally invited the little man to leave the car and settle the matter on the sidewalk. Greatly to his astonishment, the latter accepted. Those who witnessed the contest say it didn't last long, but that the big fellow had to be carried home in an ambulance, while his dimunitive antagonist walked away with a cheerful smile. And so it is with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're not half as big as most of their rivals, but they do their work quietly and thoroughly. For sick headache, biliousness, dyspepsia, etc., there is nothing like them. They are the only Liver Pills absolutely *sold on trial*! Your money back, if they don't give satisfaction.

Mrs. Strong—"The great thing is—what you *are*!" Her Pretty Niece—"Wrong, auntie; the great thing is what you *wear*."

Man or Woman Ghost or Human.

We cannot say what will cure ghosts, but many men and many women who look like ghosts rather than human beings, through sickness, would regain health and happiness, if they would try the virtue of the world-renowned remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Torpid liver, or "biliousness," impure blood, skin eruptions, scrofulous sores and swellings, Consumption (which is scrofula of the lungs), all yield to this wonderful medicine. It is both tonic and strength-restoring, and alterative or blood-cleansing.

Employer. "Thompson, you are discharged." Employee. "But what have I done, sir?" Employer. "Nothing. Absolutely nothing. That is what I complain about."

A Good Reason for Living.

"She lives to love and she loves to live,
She loves to live because she lives to love."

Many think it is a sin to be sick; being so, one cannot bestow their affections on others as the Creator intended; being so, it certainly is a duty to cure yourself. Most women, these days, need an invigorating tonic. Worn-out teachers, "shop-girls," dress-makers, miliners, and those subjects to tiresome labor, have found a boon in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a soothing and strengthening nervine, inducing refreshing sleep relieves despondency and restores to full use all the appitites and affections of one's nature. It is sold, by druggists, under a *guarantee* from its makers that it will, in every case, give satisfaction, or price ($1.00) will be promptly refunded.

Steel wagon wheels, with hollow felloes and spokes, are coming to the front. Detroit is manufacturing them to a large extent.

The Manitoba Pacific route of the Great Northern has opened up a new and picturesque route to Spokane, Washington. The route from St. Paul and Minneapolis runs via Neche, N.D., Winnipeg, Manitoba, to Revelstoke, B.C., thence by steamer on the Columbia River to Little Dalles and then rail to Spokane.

Dorking—"What's the reason you didn't speak to Borham when he passed us?" Brown—"He insulted me the other day; called me a freckled idiot." Dorking—"Called you a freckled idiot. How absurd! Why, you are not a bit freckled."

Worth Ten Dollars a Bottle.

Any person who has used Polson's Nerviline, the great pain cure, would not be without it if it cost ten dollars a bottle. A good thing is worth its weight in gold, and Nerviline is the best remedy in the world for all kinds of pain. It cures neuralgia in five minutes; toothache in one minute; lame back at one application; headache in a few moments; and all pains just as rapidly. Why not try it to-day? Large bottles 25 cents, sold by all druggists and country dealers. Use Polson's nerve pain cure—Nerviline.

Glace mohairs in plain and striped effects are shown for traveling gowns and dust cloaks.

GIBBONS' TOOTHACHE GUM
For sale by Druggists. Price 15c.

Four-cornered hats are held by a rosette of velvet ribbon on each upturned point, and they should only be worn over a youthful face.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's.

OXYGENIZED EMULSION of PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have a wasting away of Flesh—Use it. For sale by all druggists.

The Czar has decided not to visit the German Emperor before going home as had been projected.

An invigorating and healthful confection, that cleans and preserves the teeth, Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. Sold by all druggists and confectioners. 5 cents.

A. P. 573.


Children always Enjoy It.
SCOTT'S EMULSION
of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk.
A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER
it is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.
Beware of substitutions and imitations.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
ARE NOT a Purgative Medicine. They are a BLOOD BUILDER, TONIC and RECONSTRUCTOR, as they supply in a condensed form the substances actually needed to enrich the Blood, curing all diseases coming from POOR and WATERY BLOOD, or from VITIATED HUMORS in the BLOOD, and also invigorate and BUILD UP the BLOOD and SYSTEM, when broken down by overwork, mental worry, disease, excesses and indiscretions. They have a SPECIFIC ACTION on the SEXUAL SYSTEM of both men and women, restoring LOST VIGOR and correcting all IRREGULARITIES and SUPPRESSIONS.
EVERY MAN Who finds his mental faculties dull or failing, or his physical powers flagging, should take these PILLS. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental.
EVERY WOMAN should take them. They cure all suppressions and irregularities, which inevitably entail sickness when neglected.
YOUNG MEN should take these PILLS. They will cure the results of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the system.
YOUNG WOMEN should take them. These PILLS will make them regular.
For sale by all druggists, or will be sent upon receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing
THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO. Brockville, Ont.

All the Druggists sell that well-known preparation T. A. SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION of PURE COD LIVER OIL, and no preparation for lung troubles, etc., deserves to be better spoken of. Consumptives can now take heart, for at the general office in Toronto, Canada, can be seen the highest testimonials that were ever given a similar medicine.

Cobweb vailing is the latest fancy, and is more novel than becoming. The vails show the lines of a cobweb on each cheek and on the forehead.

The sudden changes liable at this season result in cold in head, followed by catarrh and perhaps consumption and death if not speedily treated. Nasal Balm almost instantly relieves cold in head, and never fails to cure catarrh in its worst form. It has cured thousands and will cure others. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price (50c. or $1 a bottle). G. T. Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

A huge elm tree is the centre of a railroad station in Soho, West Virginia. The roof is shaped like an umbrella.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE Home Infirmary. Temperance street, Toronto. Telephone 861a. Session begins Oct. 21.

DOMINION PROVIDENT BENEVOLENT AND ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION. Incorporated July, 1889, R. S. O., Certificates issued with coupons payable every four years, and death benefit, without medical examination. Agents wanted in unrepresented territory. Write at once to head office, Stratford, Ont. (Mention this paper.)

GARFIELD TEA cures Constipation and sick-headache. Get free sample at Toronto Fair, or GARFIELD TEA AGENCY, 37 Church St., Toronto.

AGENTS. Live Insurance Agents to canvass for the CANADIAN EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION. Liberal Terms. Address J. W. SPENCE, Secretary, Toronto.

TO THE FRONT AGAIN. For 20 cents and the address of all the agents you know, we will mail you "Talmage on Palestine," the latest production of the celebrated divine, nearly 200 pages. E. N. Moyer & Co., 60 Yonge Street, Toronto.

ASTHMA CURED FREE DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE never fails; send your address, and we will mail Catalogue. DR. TAFT BROS., ROCHESTER, N.Y. Canadian Dept. 186 Adelaide St., W., TORONTO, CANADA.

TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL offers unprecedented facilities for acquiring a thorough knowledge of garment cutting in all its branches. Systems easily learned. Terms moderate. Satisfaction assured. Send for particulars. 63 KING ST. WEST.

HAY FEVER & ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED. We want the name and address of every sufferer in the U. S. and Canada. Address, P. Harold Hayes, M.D., Buffalo, N.Y.

I CURE FITS!
When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

PISO'S CURE FOR THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

COMPOUND OXYGEN
Will cure diseases which medicine is unable to reach. It reaches every nerve in the human body. It imparts to all the vital forces of the system a new and healthy activity, gives back to nature the power she has lost, and strength to resist and overcome disease. Send for circular. W. P. CORNELL, 181 D'Arcy St., Toronto.

SICK AND AFFLICTED, WEAK, NERVOUS, wretched mortals, should read the HEALTH HELPER. It tells how to GET WELL. 50c a year, sample copies free. Address, Editor, J. H. DYE, M.D., Buffalo, N. Y.

FINELY DECORATED TINWARE
MACDONALD MANUFACTURING CO'Y,
231 King Street East, Toronto.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY
LONDON AND CANADIAN LOAN AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED
103 Bay Street, Toronto.
Capital $5,000,000
Money to Loan on improved farms, city and town property on liberal terms of repayment and AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES PURCHASED.
Apply to local appraisers or to J. F. KIRK, Manager.
Choice farms for sale in Ont. & Manitoba.

PARTNER WANTED.
Wanted a Person with Capital to join an Established House and take an active interest in management. Object to extend business here and in England. Address P. O. Box 523, Toronto.

MOTHERS ask for and see that you get Dawson's Chocolate Creams The Great Worm Remedy. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a box


ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, For Circular Address J. DOAN & SON, 77 Northcote Ave., Toronto

J. RATTRAY & CO
WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS,
MONTREAL,
Manufacturers of all kinds Domestic Cigars including
Celebrated Crusader and Hero Brands
One trial is guarantee for its continual use

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

THE NEW WEBSTER
Entirely New. Cost $300,000.
WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
SUCCESSOR OF THE UNABRIDGED.
Re-edited and Reset from Cover to Cover.
A GRAND INVESTMENT for every Family and School.
Work of revision occupied over 10 years.
More than 100 editorial laborers employed.
Critical examination invited. Get the Best.
Sold by all Booksellers. Pamphlet free.
CAUTION is needed in purchasing a dictionary, as photographic reprints of an obsolete and comparatively worthless edition of Webster are being marketed under various names and often by misrepresentation.
The International bears the imprint of G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

Liver Complaint Cured—Double Proof.

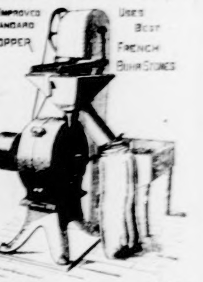
Thanks sincerely. I have derived the GREATEST BENEFIT from ST. LEON WATER. It has cured me completely of constipation and Liver complaint. My sister has also used it for indigestion and head ache, and says it is the best thing possible. I recommend it as being indispensable.
MADAME E. DUFUS, St. Catherine st., Montreal.
June 15th, the Palace Hotel will be opened at the Springs. Come, all despairing of life, and joy will be yours. M. A. THOMAS, Hotel Manager.
St. Leon Mineral Water Co. (Ltd.) Toronto. HEAD OFFICE—101½ King St. West. BRANCH Tidy's Fruit Store.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS
Beware of imitations.
NOTICE AUTOGRAPH OF Stewart Hartshorn ON LABEL AND GET THE GENUINE HARTSHORN

"Our Furnace Book"
120 pages, just issued, contains information concerning the heating of dwellings, Churches, Schools and public Institutions that
WILL INTEREST YOU.
SEND FOR A COPY.

Clare Bros. Co.
PRESTON, ONT.

JOHN BULL STEEL RANGE
E. & C. GURNEY CO. TORONTO.
For Sale by all Dealers.


THE IMPROVED STANDARD CHOPPER
USES BEST FRENCH BUHR STONES
Send postal for new Circular for 1891.
Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford, Canada.


OAT MEAL SKIN SOAP
Containing a large percetntage of flour and Oatmeal.
It makes and keeps Lady's hands soft and smooth.
It cures eczema and all diseases of the skin.
Be Sure You Get the Genuine.
Made by The Albert Toilet Soap Company.

The Heir of Rothwell Chase.

BY T. W. SPEIGHT.

CHAPTER IV

Presently, Vodney drew the woman's arm within his own, and together they began to pace the further end of the glade. Taking one thing with another the affair seemed to Evan so strange and suspicious that he would have felt no scruple about listening to their conversation had he been near enough to do so. As it was, beyond a word now and again, he could make out nothing of what they said to each other, the only thing evident to him being that their conversation was carried on in French. So full and clear was the moonlight by this time, that any attempt on his part to lessen the distance between himself and them would have been to court inevitable discovery. All he could do was to bide where he was and watch the progress of events.

At the end of ten minutes or so, during which the talk between the two had not ceased for a moment, Vodney again embraced the woman, after which they at once parted, he returning by the way he had come and again passing close to the fountain, and she disappearing in the opposite direction. After this there was nothing left for Evan save to make his way back to Berrichield at his leisure. It need scarcely be said with what eagerness he looked forward to his next meeting with Edeline.

"From what you tell me, the woman you saw can have been no other than Therese Cobran, Mrs. Marchment's maid, who is, I believe, a Swiss by birth." So spoke Edeline next afternoon after her lover had described to her the singular interview of which he had been an involuntary witness. "And, besides, the time coincides exactly with that which Therese is allowed to devote to her own purposes. Our dinner-hour is half-past six, and after Therese has attended to her mistress's toilet, she has a clear hour to herself, which she can spend either indoors or out, as may suit her best. But with what object she should meet Mr. Vodney by appointment in the Chestnut Walk, and how it happens that they should be on excellent terms with each other, as, according to your account, they seem to be, is as much a puzzle to me as to yourself."

"A puzzle to which there must be a solution somewhere," said Evan, "if one only knew how and where to set about looking for it."

When, later on, Evan came to turn the affair over in his mind, he quickly decided that he would use his best endeavours to be present at the next interview between Vodney and Therese, which would be nearly sure to take place, as before, in the Chestnut Walk, when chance or opportunity might put into his hands some clue, which, if carefully followed up, might lead him onward no one could foretell whither.

Therese was not at liberty till half-past six, Edie had told him; and at that hour to the minute Evan took up his position by the fountain on the following evening. After waiting till eight o'clock without the solitude of the walk having been broken by voice or footstep, he went his way, having gained nothing but a lesson in patience for his pains. A similar result awaited him next evening; but on the third evening his perseverance was rewarded.

In the meantime, Edeline had informed him that Vodney had again been up to the Chase, and had for the second time assured Sir Harry that he held in his hands a clue, as to the nature of which he was not at liberty to say more just then, but which, in the course of three or four days at the most, would enable him to lay his hand on the child at an hour's notice. That the child was alive and well he was in a position to assure Sir Harry; it was, however, essential to the success of his scheme that no precipitate steps should be taken in the matter, but that it should be left entirely for him, Vodney, to work out in his own way.

What he was thus told merely served to deepen Evan's bewilderment, seeing that nearly the whole of Vodney's spare hours were still given over to billiards. More than once he said to himself: "Can it be possible that Vodney has by some means discovered that Therese is privy to the abduction, and that, under the pretence of making love to her, he is endeavoring to worm out of her the secret of the child's whereabouts?" If such were the case, it would serve to explain Vodney's apparent inaction in the affair; but how should he have succeeded in making himself master of Therese's secret there was nothing for him to do. It was a theory which would serve to account for much; but it afforded no answer to the question. For what purpose had Vodney imposed upon Sir Harry with a false address? Therese, too, which had not merely been written, but printed on the card sent in to the baronet?

Such were some of the perplexing problems which Evan kept revolving in his mind as he stood waiting in the avenue on the evening in question. Not many minutes had he been there, before as on the previous occasion, he saw the figure of a woman emerge from the trees at the farther end of the glade and advance a little way into the moonlight. Evan's heart began to palpitate at express speed as he recognised the woman for Edeline. She was a wish which possessed him most at that moment was, that after Vodney should have joined her, as he doubtless would in the course of a few minutes, in their pacing together to and fro they might come sufficiently near his hiding place to allow of his overhearing a portion at least of the conversation between them.

Therese, still keeping to the lower end of the glade, began to walk slowly up and down, turning and retracing her steps every dozen yards or so. It seemed to Evan that he could detect a shade of expectancy in her attitude, and moment by moment he looked to see Vodney come brushing through the trees into the moonlighted walk. His nerves pricked and tingled; all other senses seemed merged in those of seeing and hearing.

Ah! here was Vodney at last. But this time he entered the glade at the other end, by the same path which had brought Therese. As before, the first thing he did was to embrace her. Then, with his right arm passed around her waist and her left hand held in his, they came slowly in the direction of the fountain, talking earnestly meanwhile. Evan drew back a pace or two and, scarcely breathing, waited.

But what was this which all but forced an exclamation from his lips? The man who had just kissed Therese and was now walking by her side in most affectionate guise, was not Vodney, but a stranger! Hardly could Evan believe that his eyes were not playing him false. He started as he might have done had an apparition suddenly appeared before him. But any lingering doubts he might have had were dispelled a moment later when the stranger's voice fell on his ears. It was a voice of an altogether different timbre from that of Vodney, pro- vin- al in some of its accents, and with a slight lisp, evidently not affected, but natural.

But hush! what was it he was saying to Therese?

"I tell you again, dearie, as I've told you before, that I can't keep the old man quiet much longer. He grows like a bear with a sore head wants to know when the affair's coming to an end, and says that if the twenty pounds, as promised, isn't paid within—"

"You shall have the money to-morrow without fail," broke in Therese. "And as for the rest, he must have patience for a few more days—only a few more days, tell him."

"All right, darling. The twenty pounds will stay his mouth for a while, never fear. He's an awfully mean old cuss, and would sell his soul for gold, if he could get anybody to buy it. But not a word more about him! Let us talk about ourselves and our plans."

After coming nearly as far as the fountain, they had turned, and were now going back; and from this point they passed out of earshot of Evan, their voices reaching him as inarticulate murmurs.

A few minutes later brought the interview to a close. They parted on the same affectionate terms as they had met. Therese went first. As soon as she was gone, the man struck a match and lighted his pipe; and then, after smoking for some minutes with his hands in his pockets and his back resting against a tree, he, too, took his departure and by the same way.

Then Evan emerged into the moonlight and drew a deep breath.

That Therese, for some purpose of her own was playing a double game could not be doubted. She was allowing two men to make love to her, and it was scarcely conceivable that either of them was doing so with the knowledge or connivance of the other. But then came the question: Who was this other man? Was he Therese's real lover, and was he being bookwinked by her? Or was he playing knowingly into her hands? And the again: Who was the "old man" of whom he had made mention, and for what purpose was it necessary that Vodney should find the sum of twenty pounds? Was the outcome of the plot, of which there was little doubt that Therese was the leading spirit, to be sought in this fresh direction rather than through the medium of Vodney, who, it might be, was being quietly fooled and led on by Therese, while in reality she was working out her ends in her own way and without the slightest reference to him at all?

It was even with more than his usual longing for the time to pass quickly that Evan awaited his next day's interview with Edeline. His hope was that she would be able to enlighten him as to the personality of Therese's sweetheart number two. Nor was he disappointed.

"The person as you describe him," said Edeline, "with his slight lisp and his velveteen shooting-coat and low crowned hat, can be none other than Tom Abrey, your uncle's favorite groom. But to think that he should be making love to Therese!—and oh, to think of Therese allowing herself to be made love to by a man, even though so quiet and unassuming, and never mixing with the other servants, but keeping herself to herself! It's—it's positively dreadful."

"What do you know of this Tom Abrey?" asked Evan, for whom an analysis of Therese's moral qualities had no interest.

"Very little, although it is he who attends me when I go out riding. He is always very respectful, and never presumes in any way." Then, with a demure smile, she added: "I believe he is considered to be rather good-looking, if that is a matter of any consequence to you."

"Of not the slightest consequence," responded Evan dryly. "It might be more to the purpose if I knew something about his antecedents and where my uncle contrived to pick him up."

"Oh, my dear, he's a native of these parts. His grandfather, Sampson Abrey, who is said to have been one of the most notorious poachers in the country years ago, lives at Marshmallow Cottage, between two and three miles away; but whether Tom was brought up there I am unable to say. He entered his uncle's service when a youth, and while I was still at school."

Could the grandfather in question be the old man "to whom the twenty pounds was to be paid, and of whom Therese had spoken? Therese in such uncomplimentary terms? Assuming such to be the case, and bearing in mind the various items of information so strangely gleaned by him, what ought his, Evan Marchment's, next step to be? for it was quite evident that at the back of the cart, the many suspicious features in connection with the affair to allow of his letting it rest without endeavouring to probe it to the uttermost.

After a few minutes given to silent cogitation, he said: "As to this Marshmallow Cottage, in what direction does it lie from here?"

"It lies about half a mile inland, between the Chase and the sea, and on the high-road which runs from Wakenham to Fallowfield.—But why do you want to know about it?"

"Because in the course of to-morrow I purpose taking a stroll in the direction of it and there are so many cross roads in this part of the country that without proper instructions I might easily miss finding it.—Do you happen to know anything of the family—that is, how many persons it comprises in addition to old Abrey?"

"Yes; I can tell you all about them, for I make a point of calling at the cottage at least once a fortnight." Then noting her lover's look of surprise, she added: "The matter is very easily explained. One day when I was out riding, about a year ago, Zenobia cast a shoe, and she is so very tender-footed that I was rather puzzled. Abrey, who was in attendance, suggested that I should wait at his grandfather's cottage, which was close by, while he took the mare to a forge and had her re-shod. After a little demur, I agreed to his suggestion; and thus it was that I came to make the acquaintance of the inmates of Marshmallow Cottage. First, there is old Mr. Abrey, whom very few people, imagine, could persuade themselves into liking. Of him I need not say more. Then, there is his eldest daughter, a woman of forty and a widow. Mrs. Rudd by name, together with *her* daughter Elsie, an impish girl of fifteen. Last of all there is Ann Abrey, the sister of Sampson, a woman of sixty, for whom it is impossible to help feeling a profound pity. Years ago, she had a tongue which deprived her of the faculty of speech, and at the same time took away the use of her left side. It is her whom I go to see once a fortnight, and my visits are so evidently a pleasure to her, that I cannot find in my heart to give them up, although I must confess that the other inmates of the cottage would prefer my room to my company. Ann sits the day through by the chimney corner in a chair which I had made specially for her. Now and then I either take or send her a few grapes or other fruit, with an occasional delicacy from the kitchen, such as I think may tempt her appetite; and when the illustrated papers are done with at the Chase, they are put aside for her. The pictures amuse her, poor dear, and help her to while away many an otherwise weary hour."

"And when did you call at Marshmallow Cottage last?" Evan presently asked.

"Five days ago."

"And you observed nothing out of the ordinary—everything seemed to be going on as usual?"

"Just as usual.—Oh, by the way, while I was there the postman brought a letter for Mrs Rudd. It was from her sister-in-law in London, announcing that she was dangerously ill, and begging the widow to go and stay with her till she should be better."

"Do you happen to know whether Mrs Rudd decided to go to Lond—?"

"I heard her tell her father that she intended to catch an early train at Berrichield on the following day."

As Edie had said, Marshmallow Cottage stood inland about half a mile from the seashore. It was a low, old-fashioned, two-storied house, containing six rooms in all. Its out-buildings consisted, on the one hand of a two-stall stable and lock up—for 'Samp' Abrey prided himself on always keeping a fast-trotting mare with a light trap to drive it in; and, on the other, of a "lodging" as it was termed, a small, rudely-built, one-story edifice, having a signboard facing the road, on which was announced that hay and corn were sold there. Mr. Abrey dealt in a small way in those commodities, his customers being chiefly among the country carriers, "one horse hawkers," and such like, who knew that they could always get a truss of hay a penny or two-pence cheaper at the cottage than at any chandler's shop either in Berrichield or Wakenham. The cottage stood a little way aside from the high-road, backing so close up to a cliff of yellow sandstone as almost to touch it. This cliff, by the foot of which, for a distance of three miles or more, ran the road between Wakenham and Fallowfield, unlike most other cliffs, which, as a rule, show a frontage to the sea, swept gradually up from the shore till it reached its highest point half a mile inland, where it ceased abruptly with a sheer fall some fifty or sixty feet in depth. From the summit, the eye, sweeping inland, took in a wide expanse of flat country, known as the finest grazing-ground for cattle anywhere about. Geologists would tell you that this low green level—which Mr. Vodney would probably have likened to an immense billiard-table—had in ages long ago been a tidal lake, communicating with the sea, but that, in the course of time, its channel had silted up, and that the slow but sure processes of Nature had gradually transformed it into what we see it to-day.

At that point where Marshmallow Cottage was built, the cliff fell back somewhat from the nearly straight line which it kept for a considerable distance on both sides, forming a small semi-circular gap in the frontage, or bay, as it would have been called had the cliff faced the sea. At the door of the cottage, about three o'clock in the afternoon of the day following that of his last interview with Edie, knocked Evan Marchment. He was clad in a suit of rough homespun, and he looked dusty and tired. It was Samp Abrey in person who responded to his knock.

"Can you tell me how far I am from Berricfield?" asked the young man as he raised his hat for a moment, "and which road I must take in order to get there?"

A man between sixty-five and seventy years of age muscular and broadly built, but not tall; with a massive head, a tangle of grizzled hair, keen steel-gray eyes set about with an intricate network of wrinkles, and a rugged but powerful face, in which force and craft seemed combined in equal proportions such was the old man confronted Evan, and after eyeing him from head to foot, gave him, in a couple of curt sentences, the information he had asked for but was not really in want of. Scarcely had Evan time to get out a word of thanks before the door was coolly shut in his face, while so effectually had the old man's hurried words blocked up the doorway, that he had been unable to obtain even a glimpse of the interior.

Leaving the cottage behind him, Evan kept on in the direction of Wakenham for about a mile, till, in fact, he came to a break in the escarpment of the cliff caused by a landslip in years gone by, up which he contrived to scramble, and so land himself on the summit. That done, he doubled back in the direction of the cottage.

A short half-hour's walk along the grassy down which spread itself between the sea and the cliff, and on which the only living things beside himself were a few scattered sheep, brought Evan back to the hollow in the encircling arms of which Marshmallow Cottage was built, stretching himself at full length on the turf, he dragged himself along, parting last year's dead bracken and undergrowth as he did so, till he found himself close to the edge of the cliff, where all he had to do was to push aside a screen of the bracken and brushwood to look down. Patiently he waited without stirring for more than an hour before any sign of life beyond a thin curl of smoke from the chimney was discernible below. Then a carrier's cart crept into sight in the distance, and crawling slowly along the highroad, arrived in about ten minutes' time opposite the cottage.

"Yo-ho! House! house!" called the carrier as his horse came to a stand; and next minute Samp Abrey emerged from his cottage, and proceeded to exchange greetings with the man, who was evidently an old acquaintance.

What the carrier wanted was a couple of trusses of hay, which Abrey proceeded to fetch from the forage-shed. The hay having been weighed in at the back of the cart, the carrier paid Abrey for it, and the two having bidden each other good-day, the former cracked his whip, called "Gee-up" to his horse, and went whistling on his way; while the latter, after a look up the road and down the road, went back indoors. Evan was once more left to the company of his own thoughts.

He was still lying there, debating within himself what his next move ought to be, considering first one plan and then another, but failing so far to see his way to a decision, when he was suddenly startled by hearing a low faint strain of music, but whence proceeding he was utterly at a loss to conceive. His first thought was that it must come from the interior of the cottage; but after listening breathlessly for a few seconds, he convinced himself that such was not the case. Drawing back a little way from the edge of the cliff, he half raised himself from his recumbent position and stared around in every direction but no human being was anywhere visible. Still the strain went on—low, sweet, mysterious, while yet being compounded of only a few simple chords, as it might be an air sung in church by unskilled village folk; but all the same the question remained, how and whence did it emanate? Involuntarily, Evan cast his eyes upward, as though half expectant of being able to trace it back to some source in mid-air.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

How to Discourage Crime.

How best to discourage crime has long been a problem that has confronted and perplexed those charged with the responsibility of maintaining social order. And though it may be freely asserted that some advance has been made during the centuries towards a solution of the question, that by no means the perfect means has not yet been discovered. To devise improvements of existing methods, an International Congress of persons interested in the repression of crime has just been held in Christiana, Norway. One of the resolutions passed by the body recommends the imposition of fines in many cases in which offenders are now sentenced to imprisonment; also that when an offender be sentenced to imprisonment, he be allowed to reduce his term of imprisonment by the amount of a fine, which might be made payable in instalments. The fine, according to the resolution, should be proportioned to the position, which of course includes the wealth of the criminal. This is not the first time that the superior utility of fines has been advocated. Belcaria, the distinguished Italian jurist of a former generation in his celebrated treatise on crimes and punishment, argued that thefts without violence should be punished by fine, for that he who enriches himself at another's expense ought to suffer at his own. It is found also that Sir Samuel Romilly, who in the early part of the present century, entertained the same opinion as to the value of fines. This great lawyer wrote: "If restitution of the property stolen, and only a few weeks or even but a few days' imprisonment were the unavoidable consequences of theft, no theft would ever be committed." But Sir Samuel Romilly and Belcaria limited fines to the punishment of theft and in this way differed from the Christiana Conference which recommended them for many other crimes as well. That crime would diminish were the recommendation adopted, however carried out may well be doubted. Indeed it is almost certain that in some directions it would increase. Many a man who is now deterred by the fear of imprisonment from taking satisfaction out of his enemy by subjecting him to a good pummelling, would not unwillingly pay a considerable fine for the privilege of being his own avenger. And even as to theft itself the practical carrying out of the recommendation would be attended with the twofold difficulty of extracting money from thieves with empty pockets, to which class many of the light fingered gentry belong, and of apportioning the status of the offender so as to make the value of his fine consistent with the amount of his wealth.

Turkish Frontier Forts.

The Turks are carrying out with great energy the works required for the defense of the Turco-Russian line of frontier in Asia Minor. New fortresses, commanding the different roads by which the Russians could advance upon Constantinople, are being built and large tanks, each of which has cost $5,000 have been constructed in several of the mountain passes for the storage of water

Rudyard Kipling is to visit Robert Louis Stevenson in Samoa.

Two-thirds of the applicants for admission to West Point and Annapolis are rejected because of the cigarette habit and its results.

CASTAWAY ON ALASKA'S COAST.

Sufferings of the Men Lost by the Sealing Schooner Beatrice.

The schooner Aida, which has arrived at San Francisco from Cooper River, brought down two of the crew of the sealing schooner Beatrice who had been reported lost in Behring Sea, where they were separated from the vessel by a gale in July.

On the afternoon of July 10 Harry Mandon, hunter, W. H. Doyle, sailor, and Scott, boat steerer, were hunting in a small boat a short distance from the schooner, when a fog settled down and they lost sight of the vessel. After rowing for some time in a vain attempt to find the schooner, they concluded to make themselves as comfortable as possible and wait for the fog to lift. When night came on the wind began to rise, and to keep the boat's head to the weather they made a drag by lashing the carcases of two seals and a pair of oars together. The wind increased to a gale during the night, but abated in the morning. At daybreak the schooner was not to be seen, and hoisting sail the three men headed to the north, skirting the shore of Alaska to find a landing place.

The wind arose again, the mast and sail were carried away, and the boat drifted into the breakers where she capsized. Scott was drowned, but Mandon and Doyle clung to the boat and finally scrambled ashore, clad only in their underclothes. The boat was soon cast upon the beach, and they then secured a rifle, two shotguns, and some cartridges that had been saved. All the provisions were spoiled, however, and the castaways had nothing to eat but a raw seagull.

They turned the boat over and camped under it during the night. In the morning they set out to find some habitation, and for four days they trudged barefooted along the rocky coast, subsisting on grass, roots, and one raw duck. On the fifth day they had to swim a river, and lost the shotguns. An exploded shell in the chamber of the rifle made the weapon useless, and they could not secure any more meat.

An extensive mud flat forced them to leave the coast and take to the mountains, and after eight days hard climbing, with no sustenance except roots, they came upon a deserted Indian village and were rejoiced to smell the odor of cooked salmon. They started a fire with cartridges and cooked and ate some of the salmon spawn. They resumed their terrible journey, and they thought it providential good fortune when they were able to vary their menu with stale eggs from an abandoned duck's nest.

After many days of suffering, the castaways came upon an Indian fisherman, who fed them and nursed them for a week and then took them to an Indian village on Martin River, where they were found by a trading steamer.

The Beatrice arrived at Victoria only a few days ago, and Capt. Keefe reported that the men were lost. Telegrams announcing their rescue were sent to their relatives.

SHE LIVED ALONE AMID SKELETONS.

The Only Inhabitant of an Island Where 3,000 Indians Had Been Buried.

Two prospectors recently visited the Island of San Nicholas, off the Ventura coast, with the purpose of taking up land. They found the land on the island, which is four miles wide by twelve long, utterly barren. On the western side sand is about the only thing seen, and this has been blown from the beach clear to the top of the island, 700 or 800 feet high.

On the other side of the island they found human bones for a distance of five miles along the beach. They were very thick, and it looked as if it had been a graveyard. They also discovered the remains of human bodies on the ridge, which runs lengthwise through the island. In some places two skeletons were seen close together, as if they had been buried in the same grave. The wind had blown off what covering of soil had been thrown over them. Bones were thickly strewn along this ridge for upward of three miles. From appearances upward of 4,000 Indians must have been buried there.

A shanty which had been built on the west side was found buried clear to the roof in sand. There are now about 2,000 sheep on the island, and from a sort of rough grass they seem to keep fat. The party went into a cave which afforded an Indian woman, the sole occupant of the island, a home for seven years. It seems that when her party was leaving the island she jumped overboard and swam ashore in the night. Years went by before she was taken off.

Where of Locate Colleges.

The question, "Where should colleges be located, in a large city or a country town?" is at present being discussed by several of the leading educationists of this continent. Though some contend for the one or the other locality without reference to the character of the institution or the special work to be accomplished, the opinion seems to be quite general that where the work to be done is of an academical nature and the chief object is the culture of the student the quiet surroundings of a country town are most conducive to the end in view; but that where the work partakes of the nature of investigation and research, the city furnishes the best and most abundant opportunities. So far as historical precedents go there is much to be said in favor of this view. It would be an easy task to cite the names of flourishing and successful institutions of learning that have their home in country towns and equally easy to name respectable and influential universities that are located in the stir and bustle of the more populous life. In vain we appeal to history to settle the question, which will probably long continue to divide the opinions of those interested therein. But whatever may be said as to those institutions designed to do academical work there can hardly be any doubt as to the professional schools which aim to fit a student for immediate participation in the more active walks of life. There is no room for doubt that a medical school should be placed in a large city, where abundant clinical materials can be obtained. That in true of medical schools is also in a considerable measure true of law schools. What a hospital is to a medical student, a court room is or ought to be to the budding lawyer. As regards research, also, whether scientific, philosophical, or historical, it is obvious that a great city offers libraries, museums, and laboratories facilities and appliances not easily procurable in a small university town.

Christening a Ship.

The reformer who is abroad in the land is evidently bent on thorough work and on allowing no custom however hoary to pass unchallenged. From time immemorial it has been the custom that one of the ceremonies at the launching of a ship shall consist in breaking a bottle of wine over the bows as the vessel glides from the ways into the water and as the name by which it is to be afterwards known is named upon it. In modern days this ceremony, which it is considered an honor to perform, has generally been relegated to one of the lady friends of the owner or owners of the vessel. This custom is now in danger of falling into desuetude. The Imperial Princess of Japan, while catching the point that something ought to be broken and its contents liberated on such occasions for metaphorical purposes, on the launch gently struck a fragile cage against the steel hull and set free a pair of doves. And Italy hereafter, it is said, at the launching of her war vessels will return to the old Venetian symbol of the ring attached to the prow of the ship to celebrate the marriage of the city with the Adriatic. That this departure from the old way will occasion universal regret is quite improbable. There are two classes who may be expected to rejoice in the innovation; those who do not like to see wine in circulation under any circumstances, not even for christening purposes, and those who are sorry to see good liquor going to waste in that fashion.

A yield of 45 bushels of wheat to the acre is assured in Prince Albert district.

Extraordinary Precautions Against Diamond Robberies.

Lord Randolph Churchill says the annual loss sustained by the De Beer's Company, through their diamonds being stolen by natives and others, is from 10 to 15 per cent. "To check this loss extraordinary precautions have been resorted to. The natives are engaged for a period of three months, during which time they are confined in a compound surrounded by a high wall. On returning from their day's work they have to strip off their clothes, which they hang on pegs in a shed. Stark naked they then proceed to the searching room, where their mouths, their hair, their toes, their armpits, and every portion of their body are subjected to an elaborate examination. White men would never submit to such a process, but the native sustains the indignity with cheerful equanimity, considering only the high wages which he earns. After passing through the searching room they pass, still in a state of nudity, to their apartments in the compound, where they find blankets in which to wrap themselves for the night. During the evening the clothes which they have left behind them are carefully and minutely searched, and are restored to their owners in the morning. The precautions which are taken a few days before the natives leave the compound, their engagement being terminated, to recover diamonds which they may have swallowed, are more easily imagined than described. In addition to these arrangements, a law of exceptional rigour punishes with great severity illicit diamond buying, known in the slang of South Africa as I. D. B.-ism. Under this statute the ordinary presumption of law in favour of the accused disappears, and an accused person has to prove his innocence in the clearest manner instead of the accuser having to prove his guilt. Sentences are constantly passed on persons convicted of this offence ranging from five to fifteen years. It must be admitted that this treacherous law is in thorough conformity with South African sentiment, which elevates I. D. B.-ism almost to the level, if not above the level, of actual homicide. If a man, walking in the streets or in the precincts of Kimberley, were to find a diamond, and were not immediately to take it to the registrar, restore it to him, and to have the fact of its restoration registered, he would be liable to a punishment of fifteen years' penal servitude."

Toronto and Montreal.

The fact that Toronto during the last decade has made more progress than Montreal and that the Queen City bids fair to soon eclipse her powerful rival which until now was in point of population, maintained her position of supremacy among the cities of the Dominion, is not particularly realished by our contemporary, the Montreal *Gazette*, which sets itself to reduce the effects of the unfavorable comparison brought out by the recent census. After pointing out that the population of that city and her suburbs has grown from 168,922 in 1881 to 245,971 at the present time—an increase of 77,049 or 45 per cent., the *Gazette* continues: "As compared with Toronto our city is far ahead of her own. Ten years ago Toronto had a population of 96,196, while it has now 181,220, showing a growth of 85,024, but Toronto has in the meantime absorbed all of the surrounding villages, and, of course, the large and gratifying increase in her population has been to some extent brought about in this way." It is open to question whether many Montrealers will share the opinion of the *Gazette* that "as compared with Toronto our city is fairly holding her own," when they consider that the increase of their city was only 45 per cent., while that of Toronto even according to the figures used by the *Gazette*, has increased more than 89 per cent. But the *Gazette* is in error in stating that the large and gratifying increase in Toronto's population has been to some extent brought about by the absorption of the surrounding villages which have been taken in by the city during the ten years past; for as the *Mail* points out "the 96,196 which the recent census gives as the population of Toronto in 1881 *includes* the population at that time of the suburbs since absorbed. Toronto's actual population in 1881 was 86,145, and her increase over this figure is 108.8 per cent. The increase of 89.4 per cent. given by the census was not brought about to any extent by annexation."

The Garden of Eden.

The true site of the Garden of Eden has been the subject of almost endless conjecture. The three continents of the Old World have gone over by theologians in a vain search for its most probable location. From China to the Canary Islands, from the Mountains of the moon to the coast of the Baltic, each country has been the subject of some theory as to its supposed occupancy in the slightest degree to the scriptural description of the first abode of the human race has been left unexamined. The most ancient opinion, which is given by Josephus, is that it was in the country which lies between the Euphrates and the Nile. Some imagine Eden as being a very widely extended territory, embracing all of the country from the Indus on the east to the Nile on the west. As the "Garden" is said to have been "to the east ward in Eden," it is placed definitely in the valley of the Euphrates. Von Hammer, the famous Oriental scholar, places Eden in Bactria; others locate it in Babylonia, at the confluence of the Euphrates and the Tigris. Captain Wilford, a profound student of Hindoo antiquities, has labored to locate Eden in Bamian, north of the Koosh range of mountains. Buttman puts it down in India; Heider, in his "History of Mankind," identifies it with the Vale of Cashmere; the Orientals (many sects of them) believe that it was on the Isle of Ceylon, while the Greeks place it at Mt. Eden, on Lebanon. Lastly, many regard the whole story as given in Genesis as a myth.

Lying on The Gallows.

The murderer Conway, who was hanged at Liverpool a short time ago, and was so shockingly mutilated by the bungling of the hangman Berry, perpetrated a curious outrage in his last moments. He made a confession on the scaffold in which he stated that his real name was Owen Giblin, that he was born in Ireland, had been a soldier in the Forty-ninth foot, and his regimental number was 2,691. He gave details of his career in the army, and said he changed his name to Conway to avoid punishment for deserting from a ship. A week ago a man called at the newspaper offices in Dublin and said that he was the real Owen Giblin. He showed his papers of discharge from the Forty-ninth Regiment in which he is described as "Private Owen Giblin, 2,691." Giblin is a laboring man of respectability, well known in his native county of Leitrim. His army record is the same as that given by Conway. Conway must have been an associate of Giblin's at some time and so learned his history. Giblin is intensely grieved at Conway's lying statement, and hopes the press will circulate his story of the matter.

What Labor Can Do.

Horace declares that life gives nothing to man without great labor. Labor sows the good seed, and gathers the ample harvest. Labor builds the seething forge and turns out the needed iron. It levels the forest, it builds the city, it bridges the river, it tunnels the mountain. It reaches from the plowshare up to the grandest machinery, and from the alphabet up to the highest learning. From huts of clay it passes to gorgeous palaces and splendid cathedrals, from vehicles of crudity it enters magnificent steamers. It brings all science and philosophy to the doors of the rich and the poor, and makes the universe unravel her mysteries and glories. It opens avenues of inspirations and power to every conscientious toiler and determined thinker, and places the wreath of attainment and honor above the brows.

Enameled jewelery is again fashionable, and not only flower pins, but the fine enameled lockets, brooches, and pendants that were once so popular.

HIS FOOT BITTEN OFF.

A Swedish Sailor's Struggle with a Shark in Mobile Bay.

Johann Christesen, a Swedish sailor employed as a deck hand on board the fruit schooner Nancy Bohm, plying between Mobile and Tampico, Mexico, was recently the hero of an adventure with a large shark in which the man narrowly escaped with his life though losing a foot.

Christesen was amusing himself upon the wharf by playing with a little dog which he kept sending into the water after sticks and bits of paper. One of these being thrown further than usual, the spaniel in bringing it out ventured into deeper water, and the next moment a large dark shape rose from the shadow of the wharf and made a break for the dog. The intelligent creature seeing his danger turned instantly and made for the shore, Christesen encouraging it with cries. The shark finding itself out of its depth seemed to grow bewildered, but changed the dog closely, every now and then endeavoring to turn over upon its back. It finally succeeded in this and made a snap at the spaniel, which was fairly dragged from the water by Christesen, who waded out as far as he dared.

He would have easily made the shore, but his footing gave way, and he fell forward on his face in the water. He says the shark passed clear over him as he lay for a moment struggling to right himself. The sand however, afforded him but little support, and, seeing his terrible enemy return, he made for the deeper water, swimming as rapidly as possible. His object was to reach the piles of the wharf, and he did climb one of the beams, but before he could lay hold upon the timbers the shark was upon him. An expert swimmer, the sailor dived to the bottom, followed by the ocean wolf, which was at the disadvantage of being in water so shallow as to greatly impede its movements, and it is to this alone that Christesen owes his life. Dodging the shark's rush, he struck out for the shore, but seeing that the animal was close upon him, again dived. By this time a large crowd had gathered on the wharf and there was watching the scene with breathless interest, and suggesting various impossible schemes of rescue for the imperilled man. But no one dared fire upon the shark for fear of hitting the Swede instead, and the only aid that could be given was to throw ropes to Christesen, who was beginning to show signs of great exhaustion.

A stain of blood soon horrified the beholders, and on Christesen's next appearance on the surface of the water it was seen that his right foot had been completely severed from close to the ankle. He was living profusely and swimming with difficulty while the shark followed only a few feet behind. He succeeded, however, in reaching the end of the rope thrown to him, and laying hold of this, was quickly drawn to land, where he fainted. The shark, seeing his prey escape, turned about and was soon lost to sight in the gulf, when a dozen shots struck the water about him. It was not known, however, whether or not he was struck for, sinking instantly, he was seen no more, but early on the following morning his carcass was found stranded on the beach about two below the city. He measured nearly 12 feet in length, and was of the species known as the "hammer-headed shark," a variety rarely found out of the Indian Ocean, but which sometimes migrate in large numbers. Christesen's escape in her population has been to some extent brought about in this way." It is open to question whether many Montrealers will share the opinion of the *Gazette* that "as compared with Toronto our city is fairly holding her own," when they consider that the increase of their city was only 45 per cent., while that of Toronto even according to the figures used by the *Gazette*, has increased more than 89 per cent. But the *Gazette* is in error in stating that the large and gratifying increase in Toronto's population has been to some extent brought about by the absorption of the surrounding villages which have been taken in by the city during the ten years past; for as the *Mail* points out "the 96,196 which the recent census gives as the population of Toronto in 1881 *includes* the population at that time of the suburbs since absorbed. Toronto's actual population in 1881 was 86,145, and her increase over this figure is 108.8 per cent. The increase of 89.4 per cent. given by the census was not brought about to any extent by annexation."

The Garden of Eden.

The true site of the Garden of Eden has been the subject of almost endless conjecture. The three continents of the Old World have gone over by theologians in a vain search for its most probable location. From China to the Canary Islands, from the Mountains of the moon to the coast of the Baltic, each country has been the subject of some theory as to its supposed occupancy in the slightest degree to the scriptural description of the first abode of the human race has been left unexamined. The most ancient opinion, which is given by Josephus, is that it was in the country which lies between the Euphrates and the Nile. Some imagine Eden as being a very widely extended territory, embracing all of the country from the Indus on the east to the Nile on the west. As the "Garden" is said to have been "to the east ward in Eden," it is placed definitely in the valley of the Euphrates. Von Hammer, the famous Oriental scholar, places Eden in Bactria; others locate it in Babylonia, at the confluence of the Euphrates and the Tigris. Captain Wilford, a profound student of Hindoo antiquities, has labored to locate Eden in Bamian, north of the Koosh range of mountains. Buttman puts it down in India; Heider, in his "History of Mankind," identifies it with the Vale of Cashmere; the Orientals (many sects of them) believe that it was on the Isle of Ceylon, while the Greeks place it at Mt. Eden, on Lebanon. Lastly, many regard the whole story as given in Genesis as a myth.

Lying on The Gallows.

The murderer Conway, who was hanged at Liverpool a short time ago, and was so shockingly mutilated by the bungling of the hangman Berry, perpetrated a curious outrage in his last moments. He made a confession on the scaffold in which he stated that his real name was Owen Giblin, that he was born in Ireland, had been a soldier in the Forty-ninth foot, and his regimental number was 2,691. He gave details of his career in the army, and said he changed his name to Conway to avoid punishment for deserting from a ship. A week ago a man called at the newspaper offices in Dublin and said that he was the real Owen Giblin. He showed his papers of discharge from the Forty-ninth Regiment in which he is described as "Private Owen Giblin, 2,691." Giblin is a laboring man of respectability, well known in his native county of Leitrim. His army record is the same as that given by Conway. Conway must have been an associate of Giblin's at some time and so learned his history. Giblin is intensely grieved at Conway's lying statement, and hopes the press will circulate his story of the matter.

What Labor Can Do.

Horace declares that life gives nothing to man without great labor. Labor sows the good seed, and gathers the ample harvest. Labor builds the seething forge and turns out the needed iron. It levels the forest, it builds the city, it bridges the river, it tunnels the mountain. It reaches from the plowshare up to the grandest machinery, and from the alphabet up to the highest learning. From huts of clay it passes to gorgeous palaces and splendid cathedrals, from vehicles of crudity it enters magnificent steamers. It brings all science and philosophy to the doors of the rich and the poor, and makes the universe unravel her mysteries and glories. It opens avenues of inspirations and power to every conscientious toiler and determined thinker, and places the wreath of attainment and honor above the brows.

Enameled jewelery is again fashionable, and not only flower pins, but the fine enameled lockets, brooches, and pendants that were once so popular.

Building in Toronto.

Though it must have been patent to every person who has moved about the city to any considerable extent that Toronto's building operations this year are on an unusual scale, it is not unlikely that very few fully realized how great they really are, or how greatly they exceed those of the past. According to the City Hall record the value of buildings for which permits were taken out during the last eight months is nearly three times as great as that for the corresponding period of last year. Following are the figures for the first eight months of 1891 and 1890:

	1891.	1890.
January	$228,550	$ 50,500
February	144,600	105,450
March	250,440	172,925
April	169,850	167,000
May	402,000	212,925
June	446,275	161,225
July	500,000	138,925
August	273,400	145,075
	$3,250,005	$1,157,225

It is evident that Toronto's property owners have faith in the future of their city. No better test can be found of a man's confidence in the future prosperity of a community than his willingness to invest money in real estate.

A cat in Chico, Cal., pounced upon a sparrow, and was about to make a meal of it, when a dozen other sparrows flew to the rerelief of its captured associate. They so iterified the cat that the latter hurriedly dropped the captive and ran away.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

Speaking of the new British gunboat Antelope, the *Naval and Military Record* (British) says: "For the last fifteen months the progress of the gunboat Antelope, which is building at Devonport, has been on a complete standstill, but the building has now at length been resumed. The Antelope, which is one of the notoriously unsuccessful Sharpshooter class of gunboats, is to be strengthened considerably in her hull to provide, as far as possible, against the strain of the powerful engines supplied to these vessels. Some of the new gunboats of a very similar type, but of about eighty to a additional displacement, will be required to develop 4,500 horse power under the contract made with private firms, but no attempt will probably be made to reach this power in the case of the Antelope. Her predecessors have all been accepted with the reduced power, on account of the impossibility of safely driving the engines at full speed and of the whole class the speed well in the only vessel that has hitherto given a satisfactory result. It is to be feared that the vessels are failures, and the cause has more than

Exercise Books !

We have in Stock the best value in a 10c. Exercise Book ever shown in Moose Jaw.

We are Selling School Books below Winnipeg prices—But for Cash.

— A Splendid line of —

POCKET BOOKS and WALLETS,

JUST ARRIVED.

PURITY !

Is the word in our Drug Department.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY OCT 1, 1891.

TOWN and COUNTRY.

See T. W. Robinson's change of advt.

Miss Sargent, of Fort QuAppelle, is visiting friends in town this week.

Mr. P. McCaskill, of Saskatoon, has been visiting friends in town for the past week.

See the 25c. Slippers at Robinson's Bankrupt Store.

A Raffle will be held at the Brunswick Hall on Saturday, Oct. 17th, for an organ and watch. Tickets, $1.00.

See the 25c. Tapestry Carpet at Robinson's Bankrupt Store.

Mr. and Mrs. Kammerer, left on Sunday evening for Toronto, where they will make their future home.

Mrs. G. M. Annable returned home on Monday from a visit to Spring Bank Ranche.

Mrs. and Miss Cowan left for Ingersol, Ont., on Tuesday evening's express. They will remain in the east for a few months.

See the $1.00 Ladies' Waterproofs at Robinson's Bankrupt Store.

No. 1 Express was ten hours late last Saturday. Cause, the engine breaking down.

Engineer Thos. Wright of the C. P. R. and Mrs. Wright left on Monday evening for a holiday trip to Ontario.

Treasurers of School Districts can obtain tax notices at the TIMES office. Price $1.50 per hundred.

About thirty Lethbridge citizens passed through here on Saturday night last, en. route for the Winnipeg Exhibition.

TO LET—Two First Class Furnished Rooms. Apply at the TIMES Office.

McMillan's mill at QuAppelle station Assa., will be put in operation. The McMillans having arranged to take over the mill again and operate it. It was not run last year.

Master Wm. Sells, of Ingersoll, Ont., brother of Mrs. P. Ostrander, arrived in town on Saturday, and has secured a position in Mr. C. A. Gass' Implement Warehouse.

Mr. T. W. Robinson of 36-20-26, and John Fletcher left for Winnipeg on Wednesday evening. They intend bringing back a threshing outfit which is at present at the Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg.

Gents' Fall Hats at Half Price at Robinson's Bankrupt Store.

Mr. Nicolle, Rancher in the Qu'Appelle Valley, has gone east to attend the Exhibition at Winnipeg. He purposes bringing back some thoroughbred stock to add to his ranche.

The electric light was closed down for four days last week, a broken shaft on the dynamo being the cause. This is the first accident that has happened to the machinery since it was put in operation.

Mr. Peters, Government Architect of Regina, spent Wednesday in town surveying out the ground for the new Court House and Police Barracks, which we learn will be erected here at an early date.

Good General Servant Girl wanted at once—Wages $15 per month. Apply to
Mrs. HOLT, Ottawa Hotel.

Mr. Alex Wilson, blacksmith, left at the TIMES office, on Monday a potato grown on his farm south of town, which measured twenty inches in circumference one way and eleven inches cross circumference. The potato measured nine inches in length and weighed two pounds and one ounce.

Among the Moose Jawites who are visiting the Winnipeg exhibition this week are Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Baker, Miss Clarke, Mrs. Meller, Mrs. Neelands, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bole, Mr. Austin McDonald, Mr. G. M. Annable, J. N. McDonald of the TIMES, A. E. Potter, A. Smith, M. Ripstein, Mrs. Fink.

See the 10c. Dress Goods at Robinson's Bankrupt Store.

Bills are out announcing the Anniversary services in connection with the Methodist church. The Anniversary supper and entertainment will be held on the Friday evening Oct. 9th, to which everybody is cordially invited. The Anniversary sermons will be preached in the church next Sunday by Rev. Dr. McLean.

Mr. Wm. Smith, Brakeman of Brandon is spending a few days in town this week. It will be remembered that Mr. Smith was breaking on the gravel train which was wrecked about one mile east of here in July. We are pleased to see him able to report for duty again.

Servant girls are in great demand in Moose Jaw and good wages are given to competent workers. Now is the time for young women to get situations in good families.

Bosco, the greatest wonder of the age, gave an entertainment in Campbell's Hall last night to an appreciative audience. His slight-of-hand tricks were performed to the satisfaction of all present, and were both interesting and laughable. His motto: "Fun without vulgarity" was a good feature of the entertainment. A number of presents were given away to the lucky ticket holders. He will appear again to-night with an entire new programme and will no doubt have a full house.

F. S. Spence began the temperance campaign in Campbell's Hall on Tuesday night with a good audience. His lecture was an able presentation of the prohibition side of the temperance question. We were not treated to a lot of silly stories, nor a tirade against those who would not believe in prohibition, but in a gentlemanly manner the lecturer discussed the present aspect of the temperance question in the North West. He urged upon the temperance people to assume an attitude of independence in election matters, that wherever candidates will accept their platform, such should be upheld, but that in the event of candidates not accepting this, then a prohibition candidate must be chosen. The Alliance is not a third party, but is anxious to treat with political candidates on the subject of prohibition. Mr. Spence went to Regina to confer with the Executive of the North West Branch of the Dominion Alliance. A vigorous campaign is expected, and the temperance people have begun with the issue of fly sheets and campaign literature.

MONEY TO LOAN. Private Funds—on Improved Real Estate Securities. J. G. GORDON.

Mr. Stewart, C. P. R. Civil Engineer of Winnipeg, spent Monday and Tuesday surveying their grounds here. We understand that the C. P. R. will move the Freight Shed and store about 200 yards west of the present location. Notice has also been given to parties owing warehouses east of the station to have them removed. The company will lay a new house track to connect with the main line west of the Dining Hall. This change will, no doubt, greatly improve the view of the town from the station.

The crew of the S. S. Empress of China to the number of 83, were passengers on Monday nights' east bound express. When they reached Manitoba, and had passed the prohibition line, they became hilarious and indulged pretty freely in prairie whiskey. This had the effect of causing a free fight in the car occupied by them, during which two of their number were thrown from the platform of the car, when it was running at about 20 per hour. Fortunately they were not much hurt. On their arrival in Winnipeg a fresh stock of the liquid was laid in; Another fight ensued with the result that two men are now lying at the general hospital with broken heads and two more are in the police cells.

Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co Money to Loan. Apply to, WM. GRAYSON.

The annual harvest festival services were held in the Church of St. John the Baptist on Sunday last, 27th ult. The churchwas decorated with the grain of the field and garden, arranged in an artistic manner, by the ladies of the congregation. Sheaves of wheat, oats barley, rye, the rich yellow of which was heightened by boquets of flowers of bright hues, garden fruits and vegetables arranged with order and taste, symbolized the spirit of thanksgiving of the congregation, for the bountiful harvest of the present season. The services were suited to the occasion and were as follows:—Holy Communion, 8.30; Matins and Holy Communion, 11; Children's service 2.30; Evensong, 7. At the morning service the Incumbent Rev. Mr. Brown preached an impressive sermon, on the duty of giving thanks for benefits received. A special thanksgiving hymn was sung by the congregation at the evening service. The music furnished by the choir was of a high order.

TOWN AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the TIMES.

Dear Sir—In your last issue I notice a letter from a ratepayer who thinks our city fathers is minus enough wisdom per head to sell debentures, build a town hall, bridge, etc., without the aid of the great master builder to whom they gave leave of absence, which must be very flattering to them as a whole and the ticket of leave man in particular. Now, while not agreeing with the actions of our city fathers in all their doing, still I think in this case they did nothing more or less than the law allows. Of couse they could have called for a new election thereby necessitating a large expense to the town. Now I have known towns four times the size of Moose Jaw where the Mayor was absent six months of the year, and no one except some disappointed office-seeker knew, or thought there was a kick coming. Now as to selling debentures, building town hall, bridge, etc., I think if we may judge from their record so far, that the present number of Councillors has wisdom enough per head to manage those things to the best interests of the town. Of course if there is to be in the public works, (Ratepayer refers to) permanent improvements such as street grading, sidewalks, etc, that will require extreme brain power and business-like qualities (such as Ratepayer I have no doubt possesses) I think if he would just give his name to the city fathers that they would gratify his ambition by giving him a chance to take a seat at the green table and there give full vent to his pent-up wisdom. Yours etc,

TAX PAYER.

BIRTHS.

CLAY—At Moose Jaw, on Wednesday, Sept. 30th., the wife of Rev. W. L. Clay, of a daughter.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

An Engine and Nine Cars Thrown From the Track and Totally Wrecked.

On Monday evening last as a fast tea train was nearing Broadview, what might have been a very serious accident, but fortunately resulted otherwise. The train was in charge of Conductor Holdsworth, Brakesmen, P. Murphy and Jas. Fitzpatrick, with Engineer Gallagher and fireman H. Hardy. When within about one mile and one-half miles of Broadview, a cow suddenly appeared on the track and before the train could be under control she struck the cow ditching the engine and some eight or nine cars. Engineer Gallagher was cut about the head and otherwise slightly bruised; Fireman H. Hardy escaped with a scratch on the chin and knee bruised; Brakeman Fitzpatrick was slightly scalded on the leg and thigh. The escape of Gallagher Hardy and Fitzpatrick must have been something miraculous as they were in the engine when she left the track. This is the second accident of this kind which has occured between here and Broadview during the past three months, and we think it would have almost paid the C. P. R. Company to erect a fence along the line.

LOST—On or about July 15th, south of Regina, at Yellow Grass Marsh, 17 head of Ponies, branded D on left shoulder. Any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of same, or by returning them, will be suitably rewarded.

D. W. SMITH, Regina, P. O.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED—From Eye Brow Lake on June 15th, 22 Rams branded M on left side with black paint. Any one giving such information as will lead to their recovery will receive the reward.

DONALD MCLEAN, 10-17-25.
Box 9, Moose Jaw.

Lost—From Moose Jaw on Thursday evening Sept. 3rd, a yearl gelding, 2 years old, branded S on shoulder. Had on bridle when he got away. Parties knowing of his whereabouts will kindly notify F. W. Green, Moose Jaw.

STRAYED—Came on the premises of Capt. Smith, 10-17-26, on or about 19th Sept., one white Cow with red marks, with calf at foot, about six years old. Owner can have same by proving properly and paying expenses incurred.

Notice to Shareholders.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Moose Jaw Milling Company will be held at the Brunswick on Friday Oct. 9th at 7 p.m. sharp, for the transaction of important business. All stock holders are requested to attend.

DIRECTORS' MEETING !

A meeting of the Directors of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society will be held in the Secretary's Office on Saturday, October 10th, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

H. BORRELL, President.

SEE OUR $20 BOARDS

E. Simpson & Co.

LUMBER,
LATH,
SHINGLES,
WINDOWS AND DOORS.

10 PER CENT.

Off current Prices for Cash on purchases of $5 and upwards.

A. LeDIEU,

HOUSE & CARRIAGE PAINTER.

A. LeDieu wishes to inform the inhabitants of Moose Jaw that he will be in town during the summer to undertake any orders which may be given him. He has had a large and varied experience at the business. Special attention paid to flue work

Good Paint and first-class work.

RAISING A SPECIALTY.

WRITE FOR ESTIMATES.

KALSOMINING.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T. 10

NEW BUTCHER SHOP,

Next door south of Post Office.

G. B. WALLACE

Wishes to inform the people of Moose and surrounding district that he is prepared to cater to their wants in all kinds of

Fresh Meats,
Salt and Smoked Meats,
Fish, Poultry, Sausages, &c.
GAME IN SEASON.

The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect my stock.

G. B. WALLACE,
6 Main street

CANADIAN ANTHRACITE COAL !

We desire to give out the Assurances about our Coal.

As to Quantity—That the extent of our mines is sufficient to guarantee an ample supply to meet all demands this season.

As to Quality—That our Canadian Anthracite Coals are equal in all respects to the best American, and for general use superior, because while they will give as much service per ton, they are softer and ignite easier, being freer, and hence do not require so much attention.

As to Price—That our Canadian Anthracite Coals will cost you very much less money for the service performed than any other fuel in the market.

Car Load Rate Delivered at Moose Jaw $8.00 per Ton.

Prompt attention given to all Orders.
Correspondence Solicited.

H. W. McNEILL & CO.,
ANTHRACITE, Alberta.

JAS. H. ROSS,
RESIDENT AGENT.

BURDOCK
Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all Impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.
BLOOD
BITTERS
DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEART BURN, DIZZINESS, RHEUMATISM, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, BOILS.

WANTED !

50 YOUNG LADIES AT ONCE

— To buy the Celebrated —

Bell Piano and Organ !

— Also Agent for the —

WHITE and NEW WILLIAM'S SEWING MACHINES.

Wm. McCarter,
10 Moose Jaw.

LAFFERTY & MOORE,

Bankers,

AND

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

Head Office—CALGARY.

Branch Offices:

Edmonton, Vancouver, B. C. | Moosomin, Moose Jaw.

Agents in—BANK OF MONTREAL.

JAMES BRASS,

Contractor and Builder.

SASHES, DOORS, FRAME, & BLINDS, etc.

Estimates, Plans and Specifications Furnished on Application.

First-class workmanship Guaranteed

Just Arrived !

ONE CAR LOAD

— OF GOOD —

YOUNG ONTARIO MARES,

FOR SALE !

Apply to

WM. WALSH.

OTTAWA HOTEL !

This Hotel will now be found to be First class in everyparticular.

EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO GUESTS

E. H. HOLT, Prop.

RIVER STREET—West.

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Supply of Flour and Bacon" will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Wednesday the 7th October 1891, for the delivery on or before the 7th November next, of the undermentioned quantities of flour and bacon, or any portion thereof, to the undermentioned Agencies or Schools mentioned, together with such further quantities as may be required during the fiscal year ending 30th June 1892.

Flour to be of grade similar to the present standard on view at this date at the Winnipeg, or any agency office, and to be put up in accordance with existing contract specifications.

Bacon to be extra short cut, of best quality, new and untainted, to weigh from 15 to 20 lbs. Delivery to be made in such weight of which of time of delivery will be decided on.

AGENCIES.	FLOUR.	BACON.
Pelly	240 sacks.	3000 Lbs.
Battle	80	
Moose Mountain	100	1500
Crooked Lakes		5500
Assiniboine	45	2500
File Hills		4000
Muscowpetung		3000
Touchwood Hills	250	
Duck Lake	150	7000
Carlton	250	12000
Battleford	500	23000
Onion Lake	250	12500
Saddle Lake	200	4000
Edmonton(Stony Plain)	100	
Peace Hill(Battle River)	60	
Sarcee	250	
Stoney (Morley)	150	2000
Blackfoot South Reserve	200	
Blackfoot North Reserve	200	
Bloods Upper Reserve	300	
Bloods Lower Reserve	300	
Piegans	400	
Industrial Schools		
Qu'Appelle	500	1000
Battleford	250	800
Lesh River	150	500

Should above mentioned quantities are subject to increase or reduction when contracts are let separate quotations should be given for car load and smaller lots.

An accepted cheque or money for 5% of the amount of Tender must accompany it, and will be forfeited should Tenderer decline to enter into contract if called upon to do so or fail to satisfactorily complete one entered into.

Forms of tender may be had on application to the Inspector at any Agency Office.

N. to be necessarily accepted.

HAYTER REED,
Commissioner.

Regina September 18th 1891.

Homestead Regulations !

All even numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North West Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which have not been reserved or appropriated for public purposes, or which may not be otherwise disposed of by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application by letter to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of $10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry (one for land which has been occupied an additional fee of $10 is chargable to meet inspection and consolidation expenses.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties may be performed in three ways, and on making application for entry the settler must declare under which of the following conditions he elects to hold his land:—

1. Three years cultivation and residence, during which period the settler may not be absent for more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

2. Residence for three years next after the date of the entry, upon the quarter section, and afterwards actual residence in a habitable house upon the homestead for three months next prior to application for patent, and after this system to come must be broken the first year after entry; 15 additional in the second, and 15 in the third year; during the second and the second year and 25 acres the third year.

3. The 5 years' system under which a settler may reside anywhere for the first two years, but must in other his entry by commencing cultivating within six months after the date of the entry breaking five acres the first year, cropping those five acres, and breaking 15 acres additional the second year and also 15 acres the third year before he gets the end of the second year. The settler must continue actual residence on his homestead till the expiration of five years from date of entry, and thereafter reside upon and cultivate his homestead for at least 3 months in each of the three next succeeding years.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

may be made before the local agent, any homestead inspector or the Indian agency office at Medicine Hat or Qu'Appelle Station. Before making application for Patent the settler must give 6 months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES

are situated at Qu'Appelle Station and Medicine Hat. Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any of these offices information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in selecting lands suitable to their circumstances.

A SECOND HOMESTEAD

may be taken by anyone who has received a homestead patent or a certificate of recommendation countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands upon application for patent made by him, or had earned title to his first homestead on, or prior to, the 2nd day of June, 1887.

INFORMATION.

Full information respecting the land, timber coal and mineral laws, and respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Land Agents in Manitoba or the North West Territories.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

$50 REWARD.

LOST—One mare of a dark iron grey color four years old, and one mare of a cream color with black points. Both mares had halters on when last seen. Any one returning them will be suitably rewarded

A. K. CRAWSON, Moose Jaw

R. BOGUE,

— DEALER IN —

HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
CROCKERY, GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Flour and Feed.

— Sole Agent in Moose Jaw for —

CELEBRATED SOURIS FLOUR,
RAPID SEWING MACHINES, LAURANCE'S SPECTACLES.

R. BOGUE.

GREAT BANKRUPT STOCK.

— LARGE STOCK OF —

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES.

Greatest Bargains Ever Offered in Moose Jaw, at

M. RIPSTEIN & CO.,
Cor. Main and River Sts.

IRON BEDS

— Selling at —

COST !

— At —

BELLAMY'S FURNITURE STORE.

Table Oil Cloths 40 Inches Wide at 35 Cents per Yards.

SETTLERS ! SETTLERS SETTLERS

— CALL AND SEE MY STOCK OF —

STOVES AND FURNITURE

Eavestroughing, Roofing and General Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

AGENT FOR

The : Alaska : Sientific : and : Superior : Jewel : FURNACES,

THE BEST FURNACES MADE IN CANADA.

Estimates Furnished for Heating Buildings of any size

Persons Requiring HOT AIR FURNACES call for Estimates BEFORE JUNE 1ST.

REFERENCE—C. A. GASS, JOHN RUTHERFORD.

JOHN BRASS,
Main Street Opposite Post Office

RUPTURED AND DEFORMED PEOPLE



—THE—
Largest Institution
IN DOMINION.
ESTABLISHED 1871.



JUST IMAGINE
Rupture held without Springs, without Belts. The Pad only the size of a 25c. piece, not larger than a pigeon egg.



WHITE SWELLING Can Only Be Cured by MECHANICAL TREATMENT



SPINAL INSTRUMENTS —IN— PATENTED.



CLUB FEET.

CHAS. CLUTHE'S
—ANNUAL VISIT TO—
Manitoba, N.W. Territory
AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A rare opportunity to consult with the head of the largest firm in Canada, personally, for manufacturing of Trusses and Appliances to overcome or assist all deformities of the human frame. It is wonderful to know the success made in treating deformities the last 15 years. Club Feet made natural without Cutting or Pain. A complete system of PATENTED Instruments for Spinal Disease, new and most improved. Appliances are made half the weight of others and more practical (patented). Come and see my goods, it cost you nothing and you may gain by it.

I defy the Rupture I cannot hold with ease.

Such cases are made natural without operation or pain.

CHAS. CLUTHE, SURGICAL MACHINIST,
134 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

½ lbs. in Weight

Send for Catalogue of Valuable Information Free.

As my time is limited and cannot be prolonged, all parties wishing to consult me should be in time. I will be at the following places on time, and to the last train leaving for my next place of visit.

I Will be at the Following Places, on Which You can Fully Depend:

CALGARY, Alberta House, Friday, October 9th.
REGINA, Royal Hotel, Saturday, October 10th.
BRANDON, Grand View House, arrive on 11th, depart on 13th.
Monday and Tuesday, October 12th and 13th.
WINNIPEG, The Queen's, Wed., Thurs. and Friday, Oct. 14, 15, & 16.